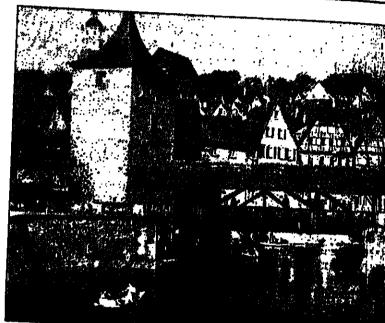
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the German Tribune

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US hand may be forced by Lebanon casualties



jurg, 25 September 1983 v-second year - No. 1101 - By air

American troops have been killin Lebanon and several woundte casualty rate begins to increahand of the American governnay be forced.

dilemma the administration face is: bring the boys back or build up the force. Pressure for its growing in America.

second would turn the multinapeace-keeping force into a decisilary factor. This is what the Le-President, Amin Gemayel will happen.

a question the Americans have sponing since the peace-keepbecame directly entangled in war.

fidecisions are equally explosive, the choice is made, the Americal bull be held to blame for what ppened in Lebanon.

I does not mean that the, more

uces not mean that the, more lything else, symbolic presence

IN THIS ISSUE DAFFAIRS Page 2 pean security talks

TRY Morce disiliusioned at	Page	5
bled shipyard	Page	8
ear for aprinters Wreveals	•.	

di who is, who's not

Americans in Lebanon and the optical build-up of this presence eastern part of the Mediterranean tight way to help Lebanon back ce and sovereignty.

m in conjunction with the British, in and Italian forces the Ameriwill never be able to separate the forces.

e small peace-keeping force is in et of being dragged deeper into a in which Beirut's government formed the Christian militia, left-wing lem groups, Druze, Syrians, Palestikand even Iranians are engaged in by combat.

ie Israeli retreat from its unsafe ions brought about the turn for the it. Although this move by Jerusashowed that the Israelis did not in long run feel able to play the part of

protecting power in Lebanon (on account of its own losses), it also underlined just what a stabilising element the 30,000 Israeli soldiers south of Beirut and in the Shouf in fact were.

The fact that during the past few days over 100,000 people have fled behind the Israeli lines shows where the best chances of survival are at the moment in Lebanon: in the Israeli-occupied south.

The vacuum left behind to the north of the Awali River has become all the more dangerous. It looks as though this will turn into the scene of a Soviet-American substitute war for power and influence in Lebanon and the Arab world.

Not only are Soviet and American arms involved, the superpowers themselves are at the ready: the Americans and their navy off the Lebanese coast; the Russians in their Syrian artillery positions.

One false move, any kind of military over-reaction by one side or the other, could spark off a real war between the two superpowers.

Both Washington and Moscow are hardly likely to be interested in this. Although the Soviet Union has traditionally stirred up troubles in the Middle East and tried to benefit from the situation, the outbreak of a supraregional conflict is too risky an enterprise.



Zambian President Kaunda in Bonn with President Carstens this month, (Photo: dps)

It looks as if the war in Lebanon has now become to hot to handle on a military to bring it to an end.

Each day makes it more and more clear that no one side can gain a military victory in Lebanon. And — at least at present — the multinational force in Lebanon is a guarantee that this is the way things will stay.

Diplomatic moves have been intensified and increased. The primary objective must be to achieve a truce, regardless

Continued on page 3

On the day of the tragedy, Foreign

Minister Charalambopoulos expressed

his "deep sorrow at the loss of the

South Korean airliner", yet there was

Even after Moscow had admitted to

shooting down the plane, the Greeks

no condemnation of the act itself.

Namibia on the agenda for Kaunda talks

Lenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia for 20 years, has paid an official visit to Bonn. Zambia is one of Africa's front line states which condemns South Africa's policies.

President Kaunda himself is one of the few politicians in Black Africa who advocates a peaceful solution to the problems facing this part of the world.

As the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the five countries belonging to the so-called "contact group" speking a solution to the Namibia question, this topic was prominent in discussions with German Foreign Minister Genscher.

Up to now. Kaunda has cloverly steered his country clear of the major international fronts and maintained true non-alignment.

This has not always benefited a country which as a result of this policy has missed out on capital flows from both eastern and western industrialised nations. It is one of the world's most heavily debted nations.

The visit to the Federal Republic has not only focussed on the political dialogue on South Africa, but also on economic aid from Bonn, not just from the government but also from private sources. Germany will not be able to ignore President Kaunda's request. He himself will have realised, however, that it come at a very difficult time.

Wolfgang Fechner
(Nordwest Zeitung, 13 September 1983)

1 Lübeck

- 2 Meisungen 3 Schwäbisch Hall
- 4 Berchtesgaden



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV.

Korean jet: why Greece played down the condemnation

ost other member countries of the EEC expected political surprises during the six-month Greek presidency of the BEC's Council of Ministers. The Greeks have proved them right.

Greece has showed no sign of intending to refrain from its foreign-policy escapades.

The first surprise move came on the missiles question: in letters sent to his fellow foreign ministers, Greek Foreign Minister Yannis Charalambopoulos made the suggestion to postpone Nato rearmament by six months should the

Geneva talks fail to reach an agreement.

This suggestion has in the meantime been rejected by all those countries in which the missiles would be deployed.

Whereas the Greek socialist government could count on the support of many of its sister parties in Western Europe on this issue, its stance on the shooting down of the South Korean airliner left it out on a limb.

The incident was condemned throughout the western world as a barbaric and brutal act. The Greek government, however, showed great restraint in its initial official statements.

still kept to their restraint.

It was therefore hardly surprising that Greece was one of the countries which voted against anti-Soviet sanctions by Nato last week. Together with France, Spain, Denmark and Turkey, Greece decided against a resolution ac-

Athens last week.

a period of two weeks.

Finally, Greece found itself at the centre of a major row during the conference of EEC foreign ministers in

cepted by the majority to suspend

flights to and from the Soviet Union for

Despite concerted efforts to change the Greek position, Charalambopoulos refused to agree on a joint EEC condemnation of the Soviet Union.

This is not the first time that Papandreou's government has stepped out of the Nato and EEC line. The Greeks tow

Continued on page 2



European security talks go to the next stage



The next stage of the CSCE process L is to begin in Helsinki next month just six weeks after the end of the review conference in Madrid.

A preparatory meeting will decide there on the agenda, schedule and procedure for the security conference in Stockholm next January.

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has welcomed the decision to hold this conference as "one of the most important results in Madrid."

However, the fact that the Soviet Union did everything to try and get the conference held this year does suggest some kind of Soviet trick.

Is Moscow's intention to full the West into a false feeling of security and disperse worries about excessive Soviet

This kind of thinking definitely stood sponsor to the moves made by Moscow and its Eastern European allies during the second half of the seventies to stage an "Overall European Conference on Military Detente and Disarmament". This desire was reaffirmed by the Warsaw Pact nations in May 1980.

All credit goes to the French President at the time, Giscard d'Estaing, for taking the sting out of this idea via a clever move and turning the whole idea into an instrument of western strategy.

The French proposal sent to all 35 CSCE signatory states in May 1978 suggested deciding on significant and veriffable confidence-building measures relating to the whole European continent, including the European part of the Soviet Union, within the context of a disarmament conference in the CSCE

Bonn, the BEC partners and the Nato allies soon realised that this plan provided the opportunity to rectify a serious shortcoming of the 1975 Helsinki

At the time, it was agreed that confidence-building measures such as the announcement of manoeuvres by

Bonn has rejected a report compiled by the United Nations Commissio-

ner for Refugees which criticised how

ral Republic are treated.

meet Hartling at this time,

cussion with Hartling.

new report.

political asylum applicants in the Fede-

Now the Commissioner, Poul Harti-

ing, a former Danish prime minister,

has turned down an invitation to visit

Interior Ministry spokesman Härdti

explained in Bonn that Zimmermann

does not regard the report with its com-

parisons of camp conditions during the

Nazi period as a suitable basis for dis-

Zimmermann says the Commissioner

should visit the camps and compile a

Hardtl was critical of Hartling. Even

after much correspondence Hartling

had refused to dissociate himself from

the Soviet Union only referred to an area 250 kilometres wide along the Soviet Union's western border.

There is similar arrangement as part of the Vienna talks on mutual force reduction in Europe.

It is obvious that such a ruling opens up substantial evasion possibilities to the Soviet Union, modifying the significance of disarmament measures subs-

This explains why Moscow reacted recalcitrantly to suggestions of extending European arms control dialogue to cover the area stretching to the Urals.

Finally, however, the Soviet Union gave way to international public opinion on this point. In February 1981 Leonid Brezhnev signalled basic approval for such a move, "providing the West extends the field of of confidencebuilding measures accordingly."

This, however, was the fly in the ointment. It became clear what intentions the Soviet Union had when they started asking for the whole Atlantic Ocean and if possible parts of Canada and the United States to be included. Later on, they said they would settle for "just" half of the Atlantic.

All this was out of the question for the West. Even leaving the problem open until the planned disarmament conference in Stockholm next year, which would have meant endless discussions by the Russians, could not be accepted.

Agreement was finally reached on the wording "the whole of Europe and the adjacent sea territory" (this was defined more precisely in a footnote: "Oceanic areas bordering on Europe").

Here, military activities were to be considered "inasfar as they affect both European security" and also pertain to those activities in Europe for which notification must be given.

Such an agreement is acceptable to the West. For the first time, it has the advantage of greater military transparency via verifiable "confidence-building and security measures" in the whole European part of the Soviet Union.

Of course, following the recent shooting down of the South Korean airliner over Sakhalin, where it became all too

clear how afraid the Soviet Union is of espionage, it is reasonable to express doubts as to whether such plans will materialise.

Nonetheless, there has been a paving of the way in a field which the "peace movement" permanently underestimates and in which the Soviet Union has a clear supremacy: conventional arma-

At the start of this year, Foreign Minister Genscher aired ideas on conducting special talks on reducing conventional arms in the whole of Europe - in addition to the regionally limited MBFR negotiations which have been so unsuccessful.

However, this proved too difficult at present. Now, at least, there will be efforts to reduce the risk of a surprise conventional attack.

There is a desirable side effect for the West German government when bearing in mind the expected hot autumn of political discontent: it can point towards the new disarmament dialogue

This dialogue can still continue even if agreement cannot be reached in Geneva on western rearmament.

Bernt Conrad (Die Welt, 19 September 1983)

Korean jet

Continued from page 1

a different line to the majority in both organisations on questions of Middle East policies, East-West relations and disarmament.

Two objectives underlie the independent, indeed unpredictable, "multidimensional" foreign-policy course pursued by Papandreou.

On the one hand, the Greek head of government hopes to pacify left-wing opposition at home by means of speciacular "anti-western" action, admittedly with success.

On the other, Papandreou is hoping to gain greater Eastern bloc support for his country's "national questions" by means of a pro-Soviet stance on the most important international issues.

However, up to now Papandreou's plans have not worked out. Although Greece has managed to vex its western partners, it has not received the support from Moscow it is hoping for in its conflict with Turkey on Cyprus,

Ronald Meinardus (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 18 September 1983)

Refugee report on Germany strongly rejected

the report, which has been written by a Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann says he does not want to

In fact, Hartling based his suggestions for greater protection for those seeking asylum on the controversial re-

Zimmermann's spokesman also referred to Germany's liberal approach in this field. It was the only country which constitutionally guaranteed rights of

Talk of compulsory internment or even concentration camps for asylum applicants in West Germany was a blatant defamation of the German system.

As explained later, however, such assertions were not made by the author of

the report herself but by the asylum applicants interviewed.

The FDP interior spokesman, Burkhard Hirsch said that it was completely unfounded to lay down conditions for talks with the UN High Commissioner

Germany should pride itself on its popularity as a country in which many sought to take refuge. This was among other things the result of the unquestioned rule of law in this country, he

Against the background of the suicide by a Turkish applicant for asylum in Germany, the Federal Minister of Justice, Hans Arnold Engelhard (FDP), it to examine extradition and asylum proce-

An interministerial work group has been set up with the approval of the Ministry of the Interior and the Foreign Office in Bonn,

Dieter von König (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 September 1983)

Bonn's decione affairs

united National Democrat ambivalence on missiles issue has roots in 1979 congress en years ago, on liv

many became a member decial Democrat attitudes towards curity policy have their roots in

rebellion

any towards rejection.

of the talks, would split the party,

is for this reason that the SPD lea-

ip now contents itself with point-

former party congress decisions

out issuing recommendations for

I party resolutions can be nullified

tplaced by new voting. In this re-

- And rightly so - party congres-

ave sovereign rights. But how "so-

m" the SPD will be in the autumn

(Bremer Nachrichton, 14 September 1983)

Kari-Hugo Pruys

to be seen.

Joining the UN had more happened in 1979.
bolic value than practical a SPD, headed by Chancellor Helportunce. The political was in power. But at the portunce. The political expression of the Germans were modes.

Accordingly, the appraisation at the fellow Schmidt, and agree to the down to realisation the down to realisation.

25 September 1983.

the down-to-earthness of the ployment of medium-range missi-

Two or three times dunnit scongress would have rejected the Bonn pointed they way on or the tical issues.

In May 1978, for example the was the simultaneous offer to lor Helmut Schmid the second was the hope that confidence-building measure tical basis for disarmanes to would be ratified in 1980.

The second was the hope that the special UN-conference of would be ratified in 1980.

The second was the hope that the international disloguent how shaky the party's agreement how shaky the party's agreement elisaue was.

On Namibia, Bonn was not like the Berlin congress was still plan for this former Gennance the second was the hope that the party is agreement how shaky the party's agreement have initiators of a UN international disloguent to the issue and the cated a convention against in against it unless, within six terrorism.

It became a member of Rank-and-file Nations at the same time at many. Bonn's intention hitter start was to keep inner Graph blems out of the UN, East. also showed restraint in its over policies on inner-German topics.

Bonn's attention focussed and any the Social Democrats are tructive discussion with his tetting closer to the peace move-countries on the right of selds of views on the issue of missiles detion, on human rights and a stant,

mands by Third World compared the party leadership will not improved position in the last the party leadership will not economic framework.

For the 40 or so membered to party congress has been called the forman delegation in the leading party congress has been called November. But that won't be tions everyday life has meaning the official line is that the purty is on political and legal problem in the leading for the outcome of the Geneva the scenes. Rarely have such that the headlines.

It, in fact, this line is being rejected to the control of the delication of the control of the c

The sound position of waterank and file. Republic of Germany within the sould be unfair and indeed unrea-work of the United Nations in 8 to blame all this on weak leaderlined on 21 October 1983 was Opposition leader Hans-Jochen

was voted onto the UN Scale of has described his party's position.

Another high point for Wall an outside the Bundestag as ny's international reputation of the election of the former UN-wall alks. Rudiger von Wechmar as het to can fail back on the resolution the 35th General Assembly of which says as much.

Gerhard Mo u he is naturally aware of the fact (Nordwest Zeltung Il Sept Public opinion is steadily driving

The German Oribinationed by a sweeping rejection of Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23 Scients Bythent. Hamburg 78, 7et 22 85 1 Telex. 02-1473 Morsement, regardless of the out-

Editor-in-Chief Otto Heins, Editor. Assett English languinge sub-editor. Sman Bird but on Manager Georgine Picone

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months. Salt was ratified and the talks had begun.

Salt was not ratified. The talks did not start within six months. So it is surprising that the SPD did stick by its decision for so long.

This was mainly because it did not want to run the risk of collapsing the Schmidt government.

Schmidt was still in government when the SPD congress in Munich in 1982 described the party's aim as achieving conditions that would make the deployment of the new generation of missiles redundant. Schmidt then backed that formula.

The formula was included in the 1983 campaign platform because the party did not want to be accused of changing course straight after going into Opposi-

The SPD has lost a national election since then and is now restructuring itself. The 1979 conflict is still there, though with one difference. The bold 1979 hope that negotiations would make the deployment of the missiles this autumn unnecessary has waned.

The decision by the Baden-Württemberg SPD to oppose the new missiles is partly due to the state of the Geneva talks but the actual reasons go deeper.

What happened there was that emotions that had been pent up for years suddenly came to the fore. As a result, what happened in Offenburg will spread to other branches of the SPD by

But it is both right and wrong to say that the party is departing from its original security policy line.

The truth is that it is putting political demands in the place of compromise formulas. Foremost of these demands is that Germany reject the deployment of Pershing II missiles.

In other words, the party now no longer concentrates its energy on tactical negotiations but on the fundamental

Those who believe that the deployment is necessary will condemn this attitude: and those who accuse the SPD of relieving Moscow of some of the pressure at the bargaining table have logic on their side, although they overestimate the role of the Opposition and its influence on the superpowers.

Those who conclude from this that there is deep dissension between government and opposition on Europe's military security and the consequences of the deployment are right.

It is a dissension that despite the compromises over the years, is due among SPD ranks to their mistrust of the motives of the American Administration and the realisation that neither the old nor the new government in Bonn could act absolutely independently on the issue.

Even Schmidt had a hard time coping with this mistrust when he was in government. He had to promise his party that he would be the first to sound the alarm if it turned out that America was not quite carnest in its negotiations.

The basic question about the future of European security remains unans-

This question at the Geneva talks boils down to a dispute about whether the deployment of Pershing 2 missiles would result in more or in less security.

If the talks result in a compromise without Pershing 2s, the German opposition won't be able to oppose the rest of the world, especially in view of the fact that its ultimate aim is to keep the superpowers talking.

If the Geneva talks break down, the question as to the guilty party will play

It is probably with this in mind that Schmidt is to be the main speaker at the special party congress.

He would then have to answer his own question as to whether Washington has really "made an all-out effort" to arrive at a compromise in Geneva.

> Martin W. Süskind (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 September 1983)

Lebanon

Continued from page 1 of how fragile such truces have been in

The next step towards pacification in Lebanon would be to initiate a national dialogue in which all parties involved in the war take part.

Just a few weeks ago the willingness to make such a move as there; now, however, the positions have hardened,

During his first year in office President Amin Gemayel has not been very successful. It has become more and more clear that he is not the symbol of integration who could run a workable government of national unity.

If he does not step up his efforts to seek a speedy and serious dialogue with all groups, he will soon lose the support of both the Saudis and the Americans.

Heinz Mörsbergen . (Stuttgarter Zeltung, 14 September 1983)

The signs are that the SPD will reject I the deployment in Germany of the new generation of medium range US

State and district party congresses over the next few weeks will help decide what the party's line will be.

However, a survey by the newsagency dpa says it is still wide open how the voting will go at the special national congress in mid-November. It is possible that a compromise for-

mula will be hammered out. Some of the state party organisations seem to be favouring an extension of the Geneva talks if no agreement is reached, Resolutions against the deployment

have already been adopted by the Baden-Württemberg, Schleswig-Hols-tein, Bremen and Saarland branches. There are indication that North

Rhine-Westphalia, the state that has the largest SPD and which will provide to the national congress, will also reject deployment. The trend in Hesse South is similar.

Following the decision of the Baden-Warttemberg SPD, the SPD national executive has said that the party's final position will depend on what happens at the Geneva talks.

Pormer Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

criticised the Baden-Württemberg decision, saying that this had relieved Mos-cow of some of the pressure at Geneva. A rundown of the positions in the in-

dividual state parties: Schleswig-Holstein (15 delegates to the national congress): rejection of deploySPD likely to reject deployment

ment, adopted in 1981, will be re-affirmed at the state congress this month. This had already been announced by the state party leader, Gunther Jansen. He said that his party wanted no rival to its "number one position as a rejector." He said that it was the first to reject the deployment.

Hamburg (11): the state executive committee has drafted a motion for state this month's state congress demanding a 150-kilometre nuclear-free zone in Europe, as proposed by Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme. The left wing is the deployment. But it is still open how the majority will vote.

Bremen (6): Deployment was clearly rejected in May.

Berlin (13): Observers think that the majorities at the state conference will be less clear-cut than in Baden-Württemberg. In all likelihood Berlin will favour follow-up negotiations in case of a breakdown in Geneva.

Lower Saxony (49): The four Lower Saxony district branches have not yet arrived at a uniform decision. No motion on the deployment issue has as yet been drafted for the congress in October. The

strongest chapter. Hanover (24 delegates), is likely to reject the deployment. North Rhine-Westphalia (120): The nation's strongest chapter, Western Wesphalia (59 delegates), will vote on the deployment issue on 8 October. The excecutive committee has already clearly rejected deployment. The Rhine-Centre chapter (21) rejected the deployment without ifs and buts in May. The other

two chapters will decide next month's. The outcome is still open. Hesse (58): Hesse-South (38) is likely to reject at its 8 October meeting. A motion to that effect by the branch executive committee says that "the US is openly striving for military supremacy and the risk-free capability of dealing the first strike." Hesse-North (20) plans no congress. This chapter has endorsed the

Baden-Württemberg (29); The deployment was clearly rejected at the Offen-

Bayaria (54): A decision will be made at the congress on October 8. There is a likelihood that the party will vote for continued negotiations and a postponement of the deployment should the Geneva talks fail.

Rhineland-Palatinate (30): Different motions will be put before the three disrict party congresses in September. The decision by the state party congress on l October is still wide open.

The Saar (15): The deployment was clearly rejected in the autumn of 1981. This is likely to be reaffirmed at the state congress next month.

(Kicler Nachrichten, 14 September 1983)

Peace movement divided over choice of anti-deployment strategy

The peace movement is split. One pacification agreed upon between the L camp wants action to lead to immediate results while the other wants to win over public opinion with the aim of getting even more people in human chains, strikes and blockades.

What this boils down to is the attempt to provoke the state into hasty action on the one hand and, on the other to create a credibility crisis through indirect pressure from a mass movement.

The Greens had invited a group of American pacifists to come to Mutlangen; and before long the Americans urged "stronger action."

Mandy Carter, for 16 years a committed negro member of the War Resisters' League, said tersely: "This is no blockade. It's a wake."

The former Pentagon expert Daniel Eilsberg criticised the essentially symbolic siege, saying: "This isn't the fall of 1982 but the fall of 1983."

He emphasised the pressure of time, adding moral pressure as well by pointing to the peace fasters in Bonn: "Are they suicides? Aren't we all suicides unless we do more?

The apocalyptic words had their effect - and not only on young people. Said Andreas Buro, who has been a

part of the Movement from the very beginning: "The Bonn fasters keep giving me pangs of conscience."

But what to do to cap their actions? The American participants in the demonstration wanted to out the barbed wire fence surrounding the arms depot and demonstratively invade the installation, and there can be no doubt that they were prepared to risk more than just arrest.

One of the protestors in Mutlangen was Father Philip Berrigan, a member of the Plowshare Eight group, the eight courageous peace fighters who three years ago destroyed several nuclear warheads at the American King of Prussia Technology Centre.

The only thing that prevented Elisberg and Father Berrigan from escalating the demonstration was TV Pastor Jorg Zink's threat that he would distan-

But the moderation won't be for long. If they don't climb the sence in Mutlangen, they will climb it elsewhere. Perhaps at the nearby Pershing base Waldhelde near Hellbronn or in Neu-Ulm.

The impression of peacefulness at Mutlangen was deceptive. Frustration the ensuing debate. As it turned out in spread rapidly under the blazing sun by

day and rain by night. They didn't expect that they would !!terally be left sitting after four weeks of

achieve something similar regarding the rehearsing non-violent resistance. It was this frustration that made the idea was to provoke the public and the participants receptive to the militants politicians into thinking and acting and, among them. ideally, into stopping the deployment.

It was Herwig Jantschik, a 23-yearntious objector, who put into words what many had on their minds; "For me, civil disobedience means taking even more suffering upon

Even such level-headed people as the Berlin Professor Peter Grottian concluded on the second day that "blockade as a form of action is obsolete,"

Many asked themselves what form the next phase of escalation should

find difficult to condone and many Those who spent day and night in the politicians easy to condemn. "Peace Camp" experienced how the movement followers say, are no longer

police and the organisers turned into the opposite that called for a more effective blockade.

Let there be no mistake: nobody wanted any violence; but there were some who hoped to get arrested. It took some doing to prevent one woman from setting herself alight.

To provide a safety valve for the pent-up emotions, Klaus Vack suggested a demonstration in Schwäbisch Gmund and the encirclement of the Bismarck Barracks where - by no coincidence - his friends Andreas Buro and the spokesman of the "Peace Manifesto Group", Professor Wolf-Dieter Narr, so ably directed the traffic that not a single car or pedestrian was inconvenienced.

But the militant Greens and the Americans, the young and impatient among the participants, wanted stronger ac-

Said Elisberg: "A longer action is a stronger action. One of the "Alpguerilla" group se-

conded him, saying: "The GIs have removed the rockets, now we must prevent them from bringing them back again.

A permanent blockade? For Erhard Eppler (SPD), such a prospect was so disquieting as to prompt the usually

Deace sit-ins have been held in Mut-

langen and Bitburg. They are likely

The peace movement is in conflicting

over how to shape its strategy to pre-

vent the deployment of new medium

Most politicians, especially those

who do not agree with the peace move-

ment's aims, will probably treat Mut-

langen and Bitburg as peaceful demons-

trations without giving them another

thought. But they will join the debate

There is nothing new about this. It

happened during the disputes over the

There, the demonstrators went

How dangerous is nuclear power if

people go to such lengths to oppose it?

This was one of the questions raised in

the end, Brokdorf dampened the nu-

The peace movement was out to

deployment of nuclear missiles. The

being the sole fighter for survival. It

does not want to be likened to the older

Rev. Heinrich Albertz put it this way:

"This time, we won't keep quiet - not

This means embarking on the diffi-

cult road resulting from the "duty to re-

sist" - a course of action many citizens

Conventional demonstrations, peace

generation that permitted a Hitler to

ace movement lays claim to

nuclear power stations in Wyhl and

the moment such judicial questions as

"legal" or "violent" are raised.

beyond the limits of legality.

clear power suphoria.

come to power.

this time."

to start a process of clarification.

range missiles.

Brokdorf.

conciliatory man to shout at Ellsberg angrily: "Mr Ellsberg, don't you give advice to the German Peace Move-

It was not only the German Christian raised in the spirit of "love thy enemy" who confronted the Vietnam was veteran in the hour-long dispute. This was also a confrontation between convincing mediators and spontaneous acti-

Ellsberg saw the visible success of the Mutlangen action in jeopardy and felt that putting his own life on the line could prevent the deployment.

It is therefore not surprising that he made himself the spokesman of the Bonn fasters and wrote a letter to the Russian leader Yuri Andropov, saying that if Andropov agreed to unilaterally stop nuclear tests for two months and to scrap one SS-20 missile a month, thus starting a disarmament spiral, the Bonn fasters would break off their action.

For Eppler, on the other hand, it was the invisible success that was in jeopardy. His idea is not to put off the "threequarters of the people who silently oppose the deployment."

Notwithstanding his great respect for the fasters, he said, "I see my function

Sit-in heralds

imminent

hot autumn

enough to exert sufficient pressure on

The result is no end of slogans and

There is, for instance, the fact that the

two-track Nato decision is rooted in

clear majority votes in all established

parties in this country. There is therefo-

re no need in constitutional terms for

the Bundestag to deal with this weighty

Another frequently raised question in

peace movement circles is whether

there can be forms of protest that are

A case in point is the trade union ap-

peal to all working people to down tools on 5 October in a demonstration

Only the employers and some conser-

vative politicians have pointed out that

this would be an illegal "political stri-

ke," The employers have the law on

their side; but a similar five-minute de-

monstration was held to commemorate

What matters is the issue of violence,

The peace movement has stressed the

non-violent nature of its demonstrations

time and again. They stuck to this prin-

ciple in Mutlangen and Bitburg despite

the fact that many conservative politi-

cians depict their blockade of the Ame-

rican military installation as "violence"

Now there are some voices, especially

in the Greens camp, that make it doubt-

ful whether this peacefulness will pre-

Referring to the disappointing outco-

vail in the forthcoming "hot autumn."

ed industrialist Hanns-

those in power.

decision again.

for peace.

Martin Schleyer.

(coercion).

intricate legal points.

not legal but legitimate.

Said Eppler to Ellaberg: NDUSTRY

What it all boils down toil that is as old as it is insolu flict that has existed through Vorkforce disillusioned at and that arises in every a continue or to consolidate been achieved? Commented Klaus Vact.

tary of the Socialist Burat old socialist terminology: tuntly faced with the questin fur the spearhead may form the grassroots."

The way out of the d through coincidence, Eval ciding on whether to cooling deal partnership does not pay." langen blockade, there was this is the bitter lesson the protract-Bitburg (where there was cleared) seems doomed have taught the co although the Bitburg draft (Social Democratic) works coundid exactly the same and signar. did exactly the same as the airman.
parts in Mutlangen.

tian and Kelly and Robal for seven different occasions, hop-East German who was single that this would secure the yard's fu-citizenship) rushed to the Editor and and the manually, the work force was reduc-tration.

One of the posters they are did no good. Granted, there is a "Two Democracies": In haid discussion going on in Bremen they were permitted to sit all behind the scenes and in public.

Those urging stronger at the number of "slimming cures" berg, Father Berrigan, the te past, in the course of which the Montgomery, the Green Mails council reluctantly agreed to lay-

troubled shipyard

Bitburg police dogs were believer, the forthcoming elections in down their necks.

A split in the Movement in the forefront of party political ed because everybody foul fering. But regardless whether the confirmed in his own way, but can be saved or not, there will be the process of the party changes. hent. baive lay-offs unless Bonn changes

**Alichael Strainpyard policy.

(Die Zek, 35-pine current prescription for a cure is

plor merger operation that would in-

me of the Mutlangen sitian [3,800], the AG Weser (2,000), the ver police factics ensured had been and the Hapag Lloyd yard where the many VIPs who are simerhaven (1,300).

sit-in prevented its clearing it to idea behind this is to reduce ce, the national manager of the building capacities still further. Since the Mutlangen added that the proteins it down considerably and further since the Mutlangen added that the survive individually, it is considerable that the announced that the dost for them to merge. It tactics would be interested between the reasons for the malaise are observed that the conference in the stagnation in world strategy of escalation."

His choice of words was all little demand for seagoing vessels, make it difficult for him to the intends to reconcile such as action with the principle of the world's shipbuilding capacity stands at 20 million GRT while the such verbal radicalism is is demand for only 14 million.

Such verbal radicalism is is demand for only 14 million both the peace movement radio is demand for only 14 million both the peace movement radio is demand for only 14 million both the peace movement radio is demand for only 14 million both the peace movement is described in the peace movements subsidise their shipbuild-from which the peace movements subsidise their shipbuild-industries. As a result, competitors been trying to distance itself.

The anti-nukes can hardly he by up to 50 per cent.

ed in provoking state authority by up to 50 per cent.

ed in provoking state authority by up to 50 per cent.

whother major factor is the low wage and poorly thought out action. In such shipbuilding nations as what they should provoke in the politicians. But that require shipyard capacity of four million imaginative tactics.

naginative tactics. Which it now wants to extend to Non-violent mass protests a sillion GRT, regardless. imaginative tactics.

langen and Bitburg could not while the Koreans keep expanding those in power to respond to the character shipbuilding nations have ple's fears over the growing the character anihilation with most be their capacities.

If the peace movement contains and 40 per cent of the work force convincingly show the sund the people, the series among the people, the series among the people, the series who remain there is not enough is bound to put the deployment to keep everybody busy. Many of back on its agenda.

The willingness or unwilling the work of the work in politicians to enter into a distribution of the public will ultimately will be autimated the could not without the autimate will be. soothing words. been shut down since the mid-

hot "hot" the autumn will be.

Herbel for the financial position of the

And at some point. Shipowners and

The medium sized yards have now also demanded federal assistance, saying that they would otherwise have to lay off 6,000 people.

The situation is disastrous. State coffers are empty (Bremen alone having pumped DM200m into the bottomless pit) and the jobless rate is alarming (14 per cent in Bremen). Yet Bonn does nothing.

Bonn regards is as its foremost aim to bring about a world-wide reduction of shipbuilding subsidles. That would not cost Bonn a penny but it would also achieve nothing because the chances of success are nil.

Unless Bonn wants to permit the nation's coastal regions to run to seed it will have no choice but to join the sub-

But the coalition government opposes this on grounds of principle and because it is determined to rehabilitate its financial position by reducing the deficit as much as possible.

There are plausible reasons for this. but one of the possible approaches would be to keep the yards busy with future-oriented projects unrelated to shipbuilding.

policies — but in exactly the opposite They could build heating plants, fildirection from the policy pursued by ters for power stations, sewerage purification installations or machinery for the recycling of raw materials. big yard resulting from the merger will

But this would require government interference with economic processes which is unthinkable for CDU and

Whatever Bonn does, the public sector will have to foot the bill - be it for an active job-creation policy or be it to pay for additional thousands of jobless

One could lament the death of a tradition-rich branch of industry and German share of world production 1956 17.3% 1975 7.3% 1982 3.7%

Shipbuilders' losing fight

laid-off workers could find other jobs.

But there is little chance of this neither in Bremen, nor in Hamburg nor in Kiel, where 4,000 yard workers are about to be laid off. And there is no end

Speculation some time ago that Daimler-Benz would employ 1,000 laid off Bremen yard workers has meanwhile been denied by the auto makers.

And as to the 440 who are supposed to find work at the Vulkan yard, at least the same number will be laid off.

Even Bonn's recently passed regional promotion programme worth DM80m cannot change anything.

The Bremen Senate will have to match this amount — something that will take a great deal of sacrifice.

Even the firmly envisaged morger of the yards — be it with or without AG Weser — would cost the state at least DM30m, and perhaps even more.

Johannes Christ (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 September 1983)

n 12 September, the workers of the ailing Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft AG (HDW) shipyard in Hamburg occupied their yard.

state governments were forced to jump

The past few years have seen a consi-

derable improvement in the quality

standards and the know-how of cheap

threat to a field in which German yards

had a virtual monopoly: the construc-

tion of sophisticated special purpose

The cries for help that now come

from the medium sized yards that had

been doing well in this specialised field

are a warning signal that should be

There can be no doubt that the public

sector in general and Bonn in particular

must jump into the beach if Germany is

What is needed is an about-turn in

Nobody can seriously believe that a

viable without government support.

In April, the prime ministers of the

coastal states drafted a list of demands

that included additional assistance mea-

sures, among them subsidies for orders

But even if these subsidies were to

materialise: it would still be necessary

to lay off 9,000 people. In any event,

Bonn has refused to go along.

to continue having a shipbuilding in-

dustry to reckon with.

the present government.

from abroad

non-European yards. This poses a

into the breach time and again.

Following a staff meeting after a demonstration through Hamburg's city centre, the 2,000 workers who took part in the demonstration voted in favour of occupying the yard to prevent the layoff of about 2,100 out of a work force of

The occupation (the workers stressed that it was not a strike) was intended to back up these demands:

 The stockholders (the federallyowned Salzgitter concern and the state of Schleswig-Holstein) are to meet with representatives of the Bonn government and the state governments of Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein and trade union and works council representatives to discuss the future of the yard (A delegation was sent to Bonn to bring about these talks.)

• The management board is to withdraw its list of people to be laid off, involving 1,354. The list was presented to the works council despite the fact that negotiations were in progress at the

• One of the three container ships which HDW is to build for the People's Republic of China to be built in Hamburg rather than in Kiel.

The metalworkers union representative at the yard, Dieter Melzer, had earlier told the staff meeting that the workers had only two rights: the right to work and the right of self-defence. He said that the HDW management board had forced them to defend themselves.

Otto Kock, the workers' representative, told his fellow staff members: "We Shipbuilding men mount a protest

won't permit them to take the yard away from us; we won't let them throw us out; we'll only let the police carry us away.

Said a Bremen speaker, alluding to the occupation of shipyard by workers: "If you're asked to bring your beds with you, say yes."

"Give a signal and tens of thousands of metalworkers will follow you," the local head of IG Metall, Otto von Steeg,

That day, some 1,500 blue and white collar workers left the staff meeting to march through the city. The demonstration was headed by women who had taken part in a hunger strike the previous week to draw attention to the mass lavoffs.

At a subsequent raily, Hamburg Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi and worker representatives accused Bonn of leaving the shipyards in the lurch.

Said IG Metall spokesman Frank Teichmüller: "The HDW affair is teaching us a lesson that applies to the entire coastal region and the nation as a

According to the mayor, Bonn has not yet come up with a blueprint for the crisis. He again accused the HDW management board of having either ignored the city administration's proposals or forwarded them to Kiel.

He said the City of Hamburg was prepared to help out financially if HDW were to build one of the three ships on order from China in Hamburg.

Meanwhile, the Bonn government still refuses to subsidise Germany's shipyards. This transpired in a discussion between Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff and Lower Saxony's Economic Affairs Minister Birgit Breuel, and Lower Saxony's Economic Affairs Minister Birgit Breuci.

The reasons Bonn gave for the rejection were essentially of a financial nature. But Bonn also fears that the Brussels EC Commission would turn down an assistance programme on legal grounds.

The economic affairs ministers of the four coastal states and Berlin demanded in mid-August that Bonn subsidise export orders at the rate of five per cent or DM600m a year.

According to Hanover government circles, the Bonn ministers concerned were, however, open-minded on supporting the coastal states in t research and development.

Preparations for ministerial talks in late October or early November are to begin soon.

Informed circles say that the economic affairs ministers of the coastal states intend to meet soon to discuss the shipyard problems.

Birgit Breuel urged shipowners not to delay ordering new vessels.

But it is still unknown whether the states intend to launch a rescue pro-

gramme for the yards.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 13 September 1983)

per cent, Bayer's up 19 per cent and

Chemicals is the third most important economic indicator after construction and cars. So this might mean that the long-awaited upturn is on the way.

Curiously, there have been no cries of joy from Bonn's economic pundits. This is probably because the news arrived during the summer recess.

There is plenty of reason for rejoicing because variations in profit affect more than a single branch of industry.

Last year's profits were bad not only because of the general slump on the markets for plastics, dyes, man-made fibres, fertilisers and general chemicals but also because most of the chemical companies shut down their unprofitable production facilities and the write-offs were reflected in the balance sheets.

This phase is over now, and there is general agreement that last year was the last year of getting rid of dead wood.

Chemicals, Germany's second largest industry, dealt rather silently with a fundamental problem of highly developed industries: obsolescence of products and the emergence of new competitors on world markets.

Like the notoriously crisis-bound industry such as steel, shipbuilding, coalmining and textiles, chemicals was plagued after the 1970s oil crisis by rising costs for labour, energy and raw mate-

· Excessive production capacities and undercutting competitors depressed

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Chemicals industry shows sharp rise in profits

both prices and the general mood in the

But unlike the steelmakers and shipbuilders, the chemical industry did not ask for the state's helping hand but rid itself of unprofitable products and looked for new ones.

The watchword by which the industry lived for a whole decade was: quality instead of quantity,

Competition, especially from cheap and simple to make run-of-the-mill products, grew. Supplied by German engineering firms, East Bloc and Far Eastern countries built one plant after another, producing fertilisers, simple manmade fibres and mass plastics in the

Now, Opec countries like Kuwait are also crowding the market with cheap

Bayer chief executive Herbert Grunewald two years ago said: "The chemicals industry has realised that it cannot compete with important petrochemicals from the Opec countries in the long run. This is why chemicals companies have begun to restructure the range of their

Much of this restructuring boiled down to tearing down. Quite a few once highly productive facilities were shut down, among them the Munich-based camera factory of the Bayer subsidiary Agfa and the Hoechst-owned fibre factory in West Berlin.

So were Hoechst's cellophane factory Axel Springer Verlag AG \ DIE WELT

mical industry is extremely diversified. WELT am SONNTAG Anzeigenabtenung Postfach 30 58 30 D 2000 Hamburg 36 ich möchte in Deutschland eine Immobilien-/ Kapitalien-Anzeige veröffentlichen.

vamping of the problem products.

for years because new technologies have dramatically raised the output of fibre spinning plants and because Europe's textile industry - the main buyers of the spinners — has been virtually eli-

European manufacturers shut down production capacity of about 400,000 tons a year by 1982. Another 500,000 tons worth are still to be shut down.

and Bayer also had nothing but losses

cally. Enka shut down 35 per cent of its production capacity at the cost of 15,00

One-third of Hoechst's fibre workers had to look for other work.

At one time, man-made fibres accounted for 14 per cent of Hoechst's

sales. Now the figure stands at nine per cent. And for Bayer, this ratio dropped from 15 to five per cent.

The shut down plants were by no



Kalle in Wiesbaden, Enku's fibre factory in Kassel, Bayer's perion manufacture in Dormagen and the plastics factories of the Olefin works in Wesseling, a BASF subsidiary.

But chemicals did not leave it at paring down. Its sights were levelled on the

At Bayer's annual meeting in July, Grünewald said: "We are deliberately switching to specialised fields where we hope to achieve growth. We know very well that our only security against runof-the-mill products lies in research."

Despite meagre profits in the recession year 1982, Bayer boosted its research budget by ten per cent to DM1.5bn. Another DM200m is to be added this year. Bayer's competitors also put added

money into research. The chemical industry was trying to come up with new and technically high-

ly developed products. Grünewald said about his company's withdrawal from run-of-the-mill products in favour of high-tech goods: "It

The move has been facilitated by the wide range of products in the chemical industry. Unlike in the steel and shipbuilding industries, which largely depend on one kind of product, the che-

Even if man-made fibres, fertilisers, paints and dyes or plastics stop being profitable, the industry can switch to such money spinners as pharmaceuticals or insecticides and use the money made in those sectors to finance the re-

Whether this new offensive is actually a way out will be shown by the products that generated nothing but losses inthe past years: man-made fibres, plastics and fertilisers.

There has not been any money to be made in Europe with man-made fibres minated by Far Eastern competitors.

The losses were stuggering. The Wuppertal-based Enka, the leader in this line of business, closed 1975 (the worst year) with a loss of DM500m. ist lost DM400m in its worst year; with its fibre business, once one of its biggest money spinners.

The various companies cut back radi-

means old and technical HEEEC the Hulls fibre works the

down in 1978 only ten year ommon agricultural sense spinnning plants that mile throad for everyday texions gets bogged down tyliose, shirts, curpets and or The man-made fibre proc ed The man-made fibe

shifted to making thread in use and high-class textiles. a affective as Enku, for instance, now a coil and dialysis membrane. foil and dialysis membrane.

Its top product is to be the ile strength aramid fibre, Are thing has come of efforts to relie strength for weight, this point the EEC's common agricultu-

has five times the tensile of EEC's financial problems are steel and is as suitable for a limit to CAP, which takes two vests as it is as an alternative of the budget.

In 1970, Enka's technical trivial action now counted for 30 per cent of this makes political action now pured with 54 per cent now.

The trend is similar to the state of the The trend is similar with the trend in Brussels.

whole system is firmly in the grip Hoechst planning manage process who don't want change.

Hofmeister: "Our fibre the gap between rising expenditures stands for a successful me the less steeply rising revenues is

Bayer has been so encourse and 1974 to 1979, the cost of the fibre business as to have know at an annual rate of about 23 acryl fibre plant in Linger and that, double the increase in income. viously belonged to its American period of stabilisation from petitor Monsanto.

10 1982, spending soared by a stag-

"This will strengthen or is 30 per cent, and there is every liposition," says section headle to that a third supplementary ken.

The fact that Bayer is that it is the world's largest exporter fibre production makes it obtainer, milk powder and wheat flour. This sector is no longer a lost leven its sugar exports have risen so Away from everyday goods by that it is second only to Cuba. Of custom-made stuff is the world expansion is promoted by a in the plastics sector as well. If of pointlessly meshing mechalike in the case of fibre, is that have long slipped out of concheap imports are spoiling that their inventors: for example the

cheap imports are spoiling to their inventors: for example the causing Europe's manufacture mountains, wine lakes and grain DM3bn in this sector last year spiles.

Germany's most important for this is the consequence of guaturers in this field, Heecht and Bed prices that encourage Europe's lost DM220m and DM130mm first to produce all they can without

piastiçs.

electrical conductors, fire release

Continued on page ?

Scrapped Muses can only be exported if subsi-bring their prices down to world

As a result, they scrapped a seconomic boom years, the memoer half of their production second afford to include in this polyethelene, the stuff plastic by forces them to introduce remade from.

facilities for polystyrole (a plan things, finance and agriculture mibeen scrapped. There were find that met in Brussels late last backs in facilities for PVC, polyment for reform by the member states: Since there is little hope that the catchwords of the EEC farm hopes on increase in the catchwords of the EEC farm

to worry about a buyer.

nd since the world market prices

teven cover production costs, the

specialised blends of already to the delegations risked as The words of the German Agricul-Minister, Ignaz Kiechle to the ef-Ever more suitable plastic nents are now replacing mell? "price reductions must be preautomobiles. Plastics are he

demonstrate the whole paucity

centrally planned farm policy more easily dyed.

The chemicals industry of his less lost all perspective.

The chemicals industry of his less and sales here fathers of the European Community produce less and sales here wanted such a fat baby. What slowly but, its executives hope wanted was to make agriculture in idalised Europe viable and to

will improve. The switchover from quantity of the consumer independent of imlity is unlikely to go off with an foodstuffs.

blems — some of which are this striving for self-sufficiency help-

Hopes of profit could be described by the fact that the new high grade among the farming countries will be very entered at the farming countries among the farming countries will be very entered at the farming countries are the farming countries.

The farmers organisations that are at-

Like last year, this year's surplus pro-

duction is likely to rise by 3.5 per cent. This means that the guarantee threshold will be exceeded by at least six per cent. The mere cost of taking these milk surpluses off the market would justify a 12 per cent price hike. And since this would be an imposi-

constantly rising prices. The cream is tion on the consumer, it is the taxpayer skimmed off by farmers operating on an he who will have to pay for 10.5 per This has prompted the Socialist cent higher prices aid to dairy farmers Euro-MP Klaus Wettig to raise the proin 1982/83 along with their tax relief. vocative question: "Is it justified to use

This year, more than DM10bn (about

The fact is that nobody has ever taken the trouble to find out whether the billions that go into the surpluses have actually created or indeed even preserved jobs, as has been maintained time and again.

In 1981, the Brussels Commission urged that the agricultural policy be changed, but this went unheeded.

taching the reform plans of the Brussels

Commission represent primarily the

The small and medium ones have not

benefited from the policy of secure and

the taxpayer's money to widen the inco-

me gap in agriculture still further?"

rich farmers.

industrial scale.

Stagnating and insome cases declining demand for farm products is indicative of what the future holds in store. At the same time, technological progress has not stopped short of farms and is sure to make for even more surpluses in the future.

"Europe's farmers will have to realise that they will have to accept lower prices and subsidies if their output exceeds a certain threshold or that they will have to bear the cost of selling their produce themselves," the Commission stated a few weeks ago.

Farmers organisations and politicians who are closely linked to them were out-

'Irish commentators even went so far as to call such a sensible demand "the worst blow since the Republic came into being."

Denmark and the Netherlands are also profiting from the perpetuation of this untenable system. And without their approval Brussels is hamstrung. This makes it obvious what the future holds in store.

Agreement can be reached on details at best, and even then only under pres-

sure from the Community's finance mi-

There is, however, one bright spot now: when Agricultural Commissioner Poul Dalsager groans "milk is the bugbear," the others don't instantly contra-

who will have to foot the bill. It is also

one-fifth of the overall EEC budget) will flow into the pockets of the community of "milking experts" among the

Yet only the consumption of cheese and yoghurt is rising in the Community! milk consumption has been going down for some time.

About 15 per cent of the Community's dairy products are not sold within the EEC, In fact, many farmers send produce straight to storage.

What is to be done with the 900,000 tons of butter likely to build up in cold storage by the end of this year? And what about the 1.3 million tons of surplus skimmed milk powder?

The drive to provide cheaper butter during Christmas cannot absorb any more of the surplus than it has before.

Yet farmers organisations emphasise that milk provides the main source of income for about two million European farmers. Creamery payments have become something like a monthly payslip.

Surpluses are now so big that they can't be paid for. The EBC Commission therefore advocates a quota system based on the 1981 output. The idea is to discourage creameries from going from one record output to another and the purchase guarantees for milk powder are to be suspended temporarily.

But small farmers whose few dairy cows are still taken to pasture can expect help from Brussels.

Bonn Agriculture Minister Kiechle usually rather wary of Commission proposals - praised the latest suggestion saying that the German government

EEC farm surpluses How the mountains have grown 219000 t R 395 000 t 1,066 Mill. t 53 000 t 300 000 t

thinks along similar lines in trying to restrict the production of further sur-

Still, nobody is thinking of letting the milk production and prices become governed by supply and demand. This would be pointless anyway because the lobby of agriculture ministers and farmers organisations would be bound to prevent the worst from happening.

The true problems therefore went unmentioned in Brussels and at the summit conferences in Stuttgart and Athens, despite the fact that Gaston Thorn, the president of the Commission, called for a new "creative spirit."

Nothing is being done to settle the latest European North-South conflict (between the dairy and grain farmers of the north who are the main beneficiaries of CAP for these products and the olive and wine farmers in the poorer

The differences between the living conditions of a Danish pig farmer and a Sicilian wine grower keep growing.

Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoitenberg set something in motion when he said that he no longer excluded the possibility of boosting the BEC budget by increasing its one per cent stake in the member nations' VAT.

The agriculture ministers keep their ranks closed. And this hardly creates added scope for new initiatives, like an all-European drive to fight unemploy-Rudolf Wagner

(Die Zeit, 9 September 1983)

Boom in chemicals industry

Continued from page 6 perhaps too expensive to stand a

chance in the market. For instance, the world's largest chemicals concern, the American Dupont Corporation, recently had to withdraw

its silk fibre Qlana from the market because it was too expensive to sell. The same reason prompted Bayer to discontinue the development of a boilproof, non-wrinkling polycarbonate

fibre.

There is yet another problem: markets for sophisticated chemical specialties are small and the competition is bound to be much stiffer than with mass products.

Enka, for instance, will have to fight it out with the American giant Dupont when marketing its new aramid fibre. Dupont is already a market leader with its high tensile strength Kevlar fibre.

This makes it not surprising that Dupont and Enka are already involved in a bitter super-fibre patent dispute.

Insidera even go so far as to suspect that it will not be long before there are the same surplus production facilities for the aramid fibre as there used to be for textile fibres.

.. The starting positions of Germany's chemicals industry in the race into the future are not equally favourable. Bayer and Hoschst are clearly in the lead. The multinational Bayer Corporation

has traditionally been very strong in the development of technical plastics, Moreover, it can fall back on its profitable pharmaceuticals and pesticide sectors. Hoechst, on the other hand, seems to be cornering the business promise of

the future: biotechnology. The third of the giants, BASF, is bound to have a harder time switching

from mass products to specialties. When oil prices exploded in the 1970s, the company decided to swim against the stream and concentrate on the raw material petroleum.

Last year, when oil prices started de-

clining, BASF lost DM300m in its refinery business.

There were also losses in the fertiliser

business, the third problem area after fibres and plastics. BASF now seeks its salvation in the profitable business with information ystems, especially audio and video

It is obvious that the changes in the chemicals industry cost jobs. The industry's payroll dwindled from 602,000 in 1974 to 560,000 last year.

But this does not fully reflect the en ployment changes. People are constantly losing their jobs in the chemical factories and finding new ones in other

Hoechsi alone achieved a turnover of 3,500 people in this way.

All in all, the revamped chemical industry with its specialised products will not create more jobs.

Hoechst personnel manager Richard Gehrunger: "We have learned to engage in a cautious personnel policy.
Things won't be as they used to be." Wolfgang Gehrmann

(Diq Zeit, 9 September 1983)



PERSPECTIVE

Redoubled efforts to control arms build up the only path open

There is no reason to gloat over the fact that Johanna Jordan has decid-with you think of retaliation, but that's emergency only those in political power can decide, not any electronic brains. after 40 days.

The reaction should be one of relief and respect. She realised that peace cannot be forced into existence. It needs living and not dead martyrs if it is to be preserved and shaped.

Many people were moved by the action taken by the Bonn fasters.

Yet the underlying courage of despair feeds on the thoughtlessness of many politicians and media in the Federal Republic of Germany when they refer to the arms race. To hear them speak you would think that a holocaust is just round the corner.

It is therefore hardly surprising that individual people decide to do something to avoid disaster and doom. Suicide in this atmosphere seems like an anticipation of an inevitable Armageddon. As one of the fasters Andrea Euloko-

vich put it: "We've only got one or two years left to live anyway." This is not correct. We are not stand-

ing on the edge of a precipice. To believe that means a rejection of politics. For politics is all about giving answers which are practicable.

Politicians are not prophets from the Old Testament. Their worst mistake would be to conjure up disaster and then fail to provide realistic solutions to the problems facing mankind.

It seems to be common practice is Germany at the moment to talk only of the disaster to come and pass this off as politics.

The end of the world is not just around the corner.

Admittedly, it is depressing how we have had to make do with the kind of peace - or to be more accurate substitute for peace - based on the threat of mutual and unlimited destruction.

Yet such a threat is by no means its implementation. The substitute peace in this atomic age has stood the test to time. One reason is the sheer inconceivability of a nuclear war.

How else could we explain the fact that despite the fundamental differences between the political system and moral concepts of East and West, despite the worldwide arms build-up, despite wars and crises in Lebanon, Chad, Afghanistan and Nicaragua, the arrows of atomic war have up to now remained in their quiver?

The prophets of doom must be puzzled at the fact that the shooting down of the South Korean airliner with 61 Americans among the dead has only led to verbal skirmishes.

Before the bomb came along wars broke out for much less serious reasons. Now, however, Washington and Moscow are unanimous: dialogue must

During a recent press conference the Soviet chief of staff Orgakov reacted most indignantly to the question whether the conflict between the major powers could be decided upon by a local commander, as in the case of the shooting down of the Jumbo over Sak-

"It would be completely uncalled-for to draw analogous conclusions".

And President Reagan, whom no-one can accuse of exercising thetorical restraint, admits in the latest edition of

In fact, he still supports a summit meeting with the leaders of a country which still refers to the killing of 269 people as a justified defence in reaction to a violation of Soviet air space.

Reagan: "If a summit helps our security, it ought to take place."

So alongside all the short-sightedness armament and counter-armament, alongside all the mistrust and sabrerattling, the language of reason can still be heard. The atom itself makes it ne-

This does not mean that the substitute peace of deterrence should remain a long-term basis for security. It cannot.

People realised this long before the peace movement came along, although the demonstrators on the streets of Western Europe and the United States underline the point with greater thrust.

The bomb must be kept under control at all times to make sure that mutual deterrence does not suddenly trigger the actual use of nuclear potential.

However, this is no place for panicmongering.

Anyone who claims that nuclear war is inevitable - as did Oskar Lafontaine in his book Angst vor den Freunden (Fear of our Friends), stating that computers make the decisions and not human beings, just doesn't know what he is talking about.

Marshal Orgakov's outrage is justified. Any decision on nuclear war, whether in America or Russia, is not taken by subordinate military commanders or by computers. The final button will be pressed by the political leaders.

These leaders have learnt from earlier mistakes. Both sides have built-in sufe-

The fact that of the 150 computer orrors by American anti-aircraft desence listed by Oskar Lafontaine not one has left the President faced by a "nuclear decision" supports the reliability of deterrence rather than its susceptibility.

A group of experts from Harvard University, whose judgement is based on expertise and not on emotionalism, came to the conclusion:

"It would be mistaken to believe that a simple computer error or a nervous commander could bring about a nuclear war. Fortunately such acenarios are extremely improbable, not to say impossi-

However, nobody can rule out technical or human errors. The atomic age is not fool-proof. For this reason East and West should

never sit back and relax and leave everything up to deterrents. The airliner incident over Sakhalin

has underlined what is needed. One is permanent contact between the leaders of the major powers. A crisis centre could be set up as suggested by the recently deceased Senator Henry Jackson, in which American and Soviet officers are involved. Such a centre may well have prevented the loss of 269 lives.

This close contact should not only be of a technical nature but also political.

George Kennan wrote in 1960: "Total antagonism can only result from the complete lack of effective communication. I therefore question whether the enemy we are always referring to can in fact only be regarded as an enemy." To keep on talking with one another is a strategic requirement.

Fervent efforts aimed at arms control guards to make sure that in case of an are needed. The world has no option

Missiles deployment: Moscow still hoping West will be hamstrung

The Soviets are finding it easy to take a tough line towards the Americans in the talks of medium-range missiles which have resumed in Geneva.

Backed by propaganda, they are rigidly sticking to their position and waiting for the Americans to make the next

Only the SPD has clearly taken a step towards a definite no to Nato rearmament. It looks as if the party's grass roots has more influence on the issue than the party leadership.

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is beginning to sound like a voice in the wilderness.

sause of the SPD attitude and the activities by the peace movement, Moscow must be hoping for a situation in which in becomes impossible politically to implement the Nato double-decision.

If the Soviets are in fact holding such hopes, they have obviously not recognised the signs of the times: the firm determination of the West to abide by the

The incomprehensible and rash renunciation of any kind of rearmament by parts of the SPD before the negotiations in Geneva have come to an end supports any illusions the Soviets may

have. It does not, however, weaken the West's negotiating position.

During his press conference the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kornyenko had nothing new to offer.

He spoke of "wishful thinking" by the West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The tug-of-war will continue about

whether to include the French and British systems in negotiations. Initially, the Soviets made no mention of these missiles. The suggestion

came later. This Soviet swiveling makes things tore difficult and still remains a major

stumbling-block in Geneva. There was some new information on the level of Soviet armament from wes-

More SS20 bases are to be set up and SS21s positioned. This doesn't help matters in Geneva.

Europe will have to wait to see who has the longest staying power. The remarks made by Kornyenko at least indicate that there is no reason to hope that negotiations will come to a result in the near future.

> Wolf Ullmann (Kieler Nachrichten, 15 September 1983)

but to try and regulate and arms build-up.

This means hard work a selection manager Hans-Erdalways rewarded by immed schönbeck, "are asking for more a fact confirmed by the selection and in any period tulks in Vienna on the reductional military forces in the second world war." ventional military forces in the second world war." ventional military forces in the second world war." the second world war." the second world war." the strue that government to mistrusting, too companies which have strict speed little of the second world war. The strange thing is that performing indicative. All too of the second world war."

The strange thing is that performing their own inflexibility by their opposite numbers and but in the mid-sixties.

Opportunities are missed to buyers seemed more interested in failings is a long one.

Against this background ight a roll-over crash, a side-on

Against this background at a roll-over crash, a side-on tience of the man on the st head-on and rear-end collisions derstandable; it is also a good to passenger injury if it was to Yet to dismiss the effort a chance on the market.

arms, as is often done by the designers had only just catered peace moven nt, as a new in into a tank when along came the Critical examination of commental protectionists.

armament plan is necessary of out poisonous gases. whether it really is absolute result: the motors were cleaner for our security.

The balance of nuclear integration in the powers of the need to the powers of the need to the collection of the same way. Otherwise, they constructed to improve fuel ecowould be an end in itself. would be an end in itself. mission gears and throttled engi-The arms manufactures at

tary planners already expett day sees the counter-reaction: from the atom as it is and have power is back in fashion.

It is time that a feeling fur ped during the last three quarters amount is re-established; at year, whereas sports versions have fence which has to resort they dates.

Weapons after the first min schnicians have reacted fast. Not provides no security.

These three necessary months averaging a bot surturn.

These three necessary nor three expecting a hot autumn.
political judgement and them he sports models will be the uncon-

termination to carry themont ed stars of the 50th International Where politics fails, fearestor Show in Frankfurt this month. the other hand, if there is not if a Romeo is launching a four-wheel disaster politics often faut aton of the new middle-market "33"

h in 5 seconds!

Audi Quattro Sport road model

00 hp, in the competition version

Those who prophesy a well, the 4 x 4, a value-for-money allive to the Audi 80 Quattro.

must provide answers to the Audi 80 Quattro.

The born by Arma, a two-door saloon with questions. Seeing as the best site, is celebrating its international and that we cannot undo well after in Frankfurt. It is a co-productione, how can we come to by Nissan and Alfa.

The bomb? A denuclearised to be big sensation from Audi, the VW The bomb has no borders with ideary in a representation. The bomb has no border and didary, is a shortened (32 cm) ver-

limited wars, sof the four-wheel Audi Quattro. Should we break up out this model, 4.20 metres long, only Security cannot be guaranted centergency seats in the rear, weighs

at 1,100 kilos and clocks about the backing of friends. Should we develop just 10 kmph. nul defence strategy? Nucker 1984 Audi will be taking this will still exist.

lo the racing circuits in the hope Should be renounce Should be renounce remaininging even more firsts to Ingols-The threat to Western Europe I goes from zero to one hundred still be there.

All these answers are not protest as a 2.1-litre five-cylinder engine not good enough. Yet anyon from with four valves per cylinder shes to be taken seriously in a lurbo-charger. must provide answers, regardes stance on rearmament.

Resolutions such as the of 450 hp. Badon-Württemberg SPD duit cent party conference are not est

They may create a good and within the Opposition or particle of their consecuences. their conscience is clean, but pot more than this.

If the security debate is p tition to see who can pain! picture of impending disasted will not only find it difficult to but lose its credibility.

This was one warning by it is in Bonn. The apocalypse is it vers, not for statesmen. Agitation for peace is no

for peace policies. Politics sulf The governments have a or all they can to use this of

This is no time for empty rheton Christoph b (Die Zeit, 16 Sept

THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

A year for sprinters, show reveals

Bodywork is partly made of carbonfibre reinforced synthetic material to save weight. The standard model has leather recaro seats, a central locking system and stereo radio.

An anti-blocking system is available at an additional price - and this despite the fact that the Quattro Sport already costs DM 195,000.

The small car is yet another part of the clever marketing plan developed by the head of Audi, Wolfgang Habbel, hoping to take Audi into the luxurious

Ingolstadt are at least guaranteed one superlative: the Quattro Sport is Germany's most expensive car.

After presenting the diesel, Munichbased BMW is going for sportiness. It hus got the M 635 CSi ready for the Frankfurt Show. It is claimed to be the "world's fatest four-seater series cou-

BMW sportscar M-1 has been transplanted into the older (eight years) coupé shape. The 3.5 litre engine with four valves

The transmission system of an earlier

per cylinder has 286 hp performance and the super BMW is said to top 255 kmph.

However, during trial runs the pre-scries model did not match expectations.

The exterior differs from its lowerpriced brother coupé as follows: the front skirting is larger and there is a more conspicious rear spoiler. The interior is also more luxurious. The price for this newcomer: DM89,500.

Sportiness is the name of the game for Daimler Benz, too. The motor show will show a sports version of the 190 model running under the name 190 E

The sports saloon has broad tyres, fat front and rear spoilers and sides which move further down towards floor level. It has a 2.3 litro engine with 16 valves

(no turbocharger), has 185 hp and can Just in time for the show, Daimler-

Benz set up a new world record at the Italian racing circuit in Narde: 50,000 kilometres at full throttle averaging 247 kmph.

At a price of DM45,000 the small sports Mercedes is an attractive offer.

The new 190D is better-priced yet slower. Thanks to engine capping this will be the quietest diesel car in the world.

The two-litre engine only requires seven litres for 100 kilometres, thus moving into the group of the most economical cars. Fiat has not yet opted for sportiness. During the show, the head of Fiat.

Vittorio Ghidella, will be presenting the Regata, a notchback version of the Ritmo which is to replace the programme's current 131.

The engine range is between 68 and 100 hp. With 513 litre boot space volume the Regata can show its face alongside the VW Jetta and the Ford Orion. The ES version of the Regata has a City-Matic; if the car has to stop at a red traffic light the engine switches off automatically and on again automatically as soon as the foot is put back on the accelerator pedal.

Ford has still not gone for sporty models, although the preparations are under way.

The most important current Ford car is the Orion, a notchback version of the

The small Ford Flesta, unchanged since 1976, gets a new more streamlined fron and a more pulled-down bonnet us competition Fiesta customers who are considering the Opel Corsa.

In addition, the Escort-convertible will have its premiere in Frankfurt.

Opel: Corsa-Sprint is the name of the new version of the mini Opel. With wing extension and a 1.3 litre engine, the car has 126 hp. The small white

car is still in the development stage. Nissan, better known as Datsun are offering an elegant, harmoniously designed sports coupé, the Silviu.

The customer can choose between a two-litre 16-valve engine with 145 hp or a 1.8-litre turbo engine with 137 hp. The four-seater can then reach a speed of 205 kmph.

The Silvia will start selling in April 1984, and will definitely be tough competition for the Toyota Celica.

Sportscar specialists Porsche are the most affected by the new sporty trend. Porsche boss Peter Schutz is well equipped for the new challange.

In Frankfurt he will be showing a



The Opel Junior, still only a prototype,

completely renovated 911: as "Carrera". In the rear section there is a new 3.2-litre engine, which has a performance of 231 hp and can hit 245 kmph.

The letters "SC" at the back are replaced by "Carrera".

The new car has a six per cent improvement in fuel economy (compared to the previous model) and is equipped with an indicator for brake wear.

The rear wing from the turbo is to be recommended by the Porsche salesmen to its Carrera customers.

Porsche also have the - slightly revised — 928 S in Frankfurt. Due to the new Bosch motronic ignition, the 928 S does 310 hp, enabling a top speed of 260 kmph.

For the first time Porsche will also be providing an anti-blocking system — as

Volkswagen has also recognised the sign of the times. Its Scirocco will be getting a lavish 1.8-litre 136 hp engine for the Motor Show, allowing speeds of up to 210 kmph for the small coupe.

More important for the VW manufacturers is the fate of the new Golf II.

Although at first glance it looks exactly the same as its predecessor, it is in fact a completely new car.

The new Golf has more room inside and better motoring qualities. An interesting aspect is that the new Golf looks like the "Lancia Delta" - particularly in the rear-light section.

This is no coincidence. Well over a decade ago, the original design for the Golf was provided by the Italian star designer Giorgetto Giugiaro.

German VW re-modelled his design Giugiaro, angry at this move, then sold his - slightly improved - design to Lancia.

Hanns-Peter Rosellen (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 9 September (983)



Mercedes Benz' 190 E 2.3-16



Ford's experimental car

(Photos: Sven Simon dpa

Fish diseases caused by dumped filth

The Federal Republic of Germany A says it plays a leading role in environmental protection.

The great number of laws and decrees issued in this field would appear to confirm this.

However, the dying German forests tell a different tale. They suggest that there is still a long way to go before there can be talk of success in environmental protection.

The sick trees are just one area which underlines failings.

Another is the alarming example of the North Sea. It has been misused for years by its bordering countries, first and foremost by the Federal Republic of Germany, as a huge rubbish dump.

Of course, the water provides a convenient carpet which covers up the filth which has been dumped.

However, German fishermen in the North Sea must foot the bill for the waste which pours out of the sewage pipes from coastal towns and is dumped by so-called Giftschiffe (ships of

Up until a few years ago there were only four known fish diseases in the German Bight. Today there are nine.

Twenty two of all the fish species living in the German Bight are regularly affected by illness caused by environmental pollution and 3.7 per cent of the herring larvae from the southern North Sea show skeletal changes.

Although everyone is aware of this, everything goes on as if nothing has

Permission will probably be granted to the titanium dioxide producers Kronos-Titan and Pigment-Chemie to continue dumping over a million tons of Dannsaure in the North Sea until 1992. This toxic substance is 18 per cent sulphuric acid.

The Federal Ministry of Transport responsible for such an approval refers for its justification to the Oslo Convention in which this type of waste disposal is permitted under two conditions; if it is thought necessary by public interest and if on-shore disposal is impossible.

Both exceptions are no longer valid. The public interest argument, which according to the two chemicals companies is the threat to jobs if approval is not given, does not hold. The fishermen ish in the North Sea will also lose their jobs if their fishing grounds are gradually poisoned.

And an on-shore recycling procedure had long since been developed for Dannsaure with the support of Transport Ministry money.

If a new dumping permission is granted, it can only be hoped that it is for a limited period and is tied to the ultimetum that a recycling plant be built 45 soon as possible.

Christian Schneider (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 August 1983) THE ENVIRONMENT

Baltic Sea threatened by early biological death

The reduction in the once flourishing of the sea, is in great danger of being plant and animal world may mean an alarmingly early biological death.

The sea eagles, at one tome at home here, have disappeared altogether it is claimed that there are only about 200 seals left. About a quarter of 422,000 square kilometres of Baltic Sea is already regarded as biologically dead or at great risk.

The Baltic has been having hard times for about 15,000 years because it is an inland sea.

It was created following the retreat of the glaciers during the last Ice Age and the subsequent ground elevations virtually cut it off from other seas. As a resuit there are no tides and no regular exchange of water.

The only link to the North Sea is via the Kattegatt between Denmark and Norway. A complete replacement of water by new seawater takes 25 years. The salt content varies in different parts of the Baltic.

The sea has been moving towards a gradual biological death for many years. The countries bordering it (Norway, Sweden, Finland, the USSR, Poland, and both parts of Germany) have been speeding things up during the last few decades. The 125 million people living in the coastal regions use the sea for sailing, military training, transporting tankers, fishing and dumping toxic waste.

Toxic wastes pose a great threat. A Stockholm University authority has pointed out that the balance between the plankton and the benthos, that is between the micro-organisms on the water's surface and those at the bottom

upset. An imbalance is to be expected in many parts soon.

But this isn't all. Another great danger is a vast increase in algae, which rob the sea of oxygen, thus gradually killing the fish.

The toxic waste dumped in the sea, such as DDT, mercury and lend, also finds its way into the human body via the fish we eat. The refuse deposited in the sea by

human beings is not the only threat to the future of the sea and its fish. Industrial fishing methods, which are only interested in quantity, are a dan-

As a member of the Swedish Fishing Authority's research laboratory explained, although the Baltic only covers 0.2 per cent of the world's total sea area it accounts for 1.2 per cent of total fish-

The fishing rate has increased nine times within only 80 years, currently 900,000 tons are caught each year.

Following an extremely dry summer it is hoped that the first storms expected at the end of September will improve the dramatic situation at least a little.

In the long run, however, the oxygenrich seawater squeezed into the Baltic from the North Sea by the autumn storms will not provide noticeable relief or improve the quality of the water.

The seven coastal states have only been working together on rescue measures since 1974. An environmental protection convention was drawn up in Holsinki that year

This convention, which was ratified by the Federal Republic of Germany in March 1980, obliges the one meet once a year in Helining HE CINEMA

ways of keeping the Baltice Although the different will in the countries affected to question the workability of mission, there have already agreements (albeit mainly in action to be taken.

There is no exclusively a socialist way to keep the say lexander Kluge's latest film Die Up until now, there has the Macht der Gefühle (The Power of on cleaning oil tanken on the lings), which was premiered during They now have to let out diernational Film Festival in Veniwater into special tanks into these a closer look at how to come The transport of panious happy end without deceiving yourrous goods has to be officially because operas tend to have tragic

Pessimists regard the content of films usually go for the happy more of a "moral watcher Does this mean that films are more ything else, pointing out this pive?

unnlysis economic interest in a title of Kluge's film is misleading priority than environmental is Kluge points out, the film deals efforts.

how these feelings are "organised,

Emmand they organise themselves, by chan-(Frankfurter Rundschaußstrautside influences, murder and

Acid rain enting the 20th century cinema has a public centre for emotions, concrete and finale. The present trend is to

Steel and concrete are true he spirit of the 19th century was to sitive to pollution, say and and reveal the truth, which exthe Rhineland landscape as in the deadly earnest of many opera which regularly inspects are dictions.

He Macht der Gefühle takes up the

They say the concrete in an of Kluge's first film Abschied ges is being attacked by sold duced in 1965. Kluge is stock-tak-

No-one thought about the seeking evidence, providing a viblems when the bridge translysis.

Today, many concrete sprite is one of the few directors who crumbling, cables becoming translate theory into damage to road surfaces is apprairies, always finding new forms bet-Subsidence and salt water in the rigid cinema clichés.

causes of damage. The film unfolds in fragments, in The landscape associated realistic, related to today, political.

DM55m at year to have damp stated to today, political.

ed. Bridge maintenance could different levels of action he shows than doubled over the past me decision of individuals. Although

(Rheinische Pout Sept episode is a seil-contained unit, ations of any one theme can recur.

ronmental strain on the Lower of it is individual feeling is not gion. Air pollution was means and strain and as liches, positious course as if they were blind."

tree-bark.

Professor Willi Ziegler, and the lith century in Germany feethe Senckenberg museum, positious course as if they were blind."

were banished by means of with that at present the extinction is sand terror. Yet the film shows that imals is four times greater that some bane some how taken their re-

By the year 2000, he claimed such sequence of the film reveals tinction rate caused by huse that has happened to mankind; reason sion will probably be 40.10 forged an alliance with society, greater than today.

Professor Ziegler said: The that so, despite the optimism exalways been cases of mass compared to the compared to the film that evenature, the dinosaur for enseming can be prevented, one line in all this is nothing compared to the film says it ail: "We cannot give in happening today."

The exhibition in the seed the power of feelings examined by museum is open until the seed to film is also dealt with in the French co-production Eine A large number of ecological section of the construction of the co

areas and urbanisation, and are private relationship, reflecting, bing and deciphering one an-

rigid cliches hopelessness which has emerged in his

films and has so often been criticised, is

New forms between the

also there. Yet the film is lacking in suspense and its own aesthetic appeal. A brief rundown of the film's content: Germany, 1941, Brombach, a small town near the Swiss border. A German woman falls in love with a Polish prisoner.

' According to the Nazi laws, to love a German woman means certain death for the Pole Stanislay.

Although both lovers try to hide their feelings to begin with, they are so powerful that they break out into the open. Stanislav's death is preprogrammed. Stanislav is hanged whilst Pauline is sent to prison.

Everyone in the small town hates the two lover. Although they do so for different reasons, the symptoms are the same, all rooted in fascism.

The story is told in the form of a flashback. In a kind of interview witnesses are asked about the past

Yet they dislike being questioned, they want to forget the past. Each one of them is guilty, yet none of them feel

Waida had to lower his sights when producing this film and although the film is 120 minutes long as it is the lines spoken haven't really got time to sink

Wajda has set a deceptive harmony against the tragedy of the film - 'radiant colours, blooming flowers, glorious sunshine; the decor of peacefulnoss as the background for a crime.

The scenery has changed, has been renovated and modernised, yet the actors have not changed. To them an order is still an order, laws are still laws.

Hanna Schygulla is rather a questionable choice to play the part of Pauline. Her sonsuality seems too well-manner-

It is only after she is sent to prison that she develops a convincing strength of character, a determination.

She draws her strength from the totality of her love, the power of her feel-

She regrets nothing and is the only person in the whole town who accepts responsibility for what she has done. Anneite Ascher



Hanna Schygulia and Plott Lysak... playing with fire in 'Eine Liebe in Deutsch-

Festival shows that children's films can be top quality

The Children's Film Festival taking place in Frankfurt presents a welcome alternative to the poor selection or children's films usually shown by the "established" cinemas.

The festival shows just how varied children's films can be: 13 new productions from 12 countries were chosen (Holland, Romania, China, Finland, Upper Volta, Australia, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, the Philippines, Italy, USSR and the Federal Republic lof Germany).

Many focus on the clash between different cultures, on the loss of tradition, on fears and on dreams.

The Philippines film, Turumba, makes a stand against western influences on life in the Philippines. Kadu lives with his family in Pakil near Mani-

His family earns a living by making papier-mache figures, which they sell on the edge of the road during the annual processions.

This central theme is accompanied by shots showing the most important areas of culture and everyday life in the coun-

Expressions such as competitive pressure, lack of time or career-mindedness are unknown. Happiness and conten-

tedness exist because of an intact social

network embedded in old traditions. This harmony is destroyed when a German businesswoman discovers the quality of the papier-maché figures and places more and more export orders.

Kadu finds it difficult to adjust to the new conditions. The family receives compensation in the form of a television set, a new car and finally a flight to West Germany.

The Australian entry, Manganinnie, is also critical of the results of so-called

Manganinnie, the red-fire woman, sees how her tribe is hunted down and murdered by white settlers.

Protected by only a burning torch she fights her way through the wilderness.

Her journey is full of despair, longing, loneliness. Anger and resignation set in. Director John Honey carefully and vividly presents the distress and hel-

plessness of this human being in his The clarity of his criticism is both moving and captivating.

Manganianie not only provides information but also food for thought about our own situation. It is one of the best

The Dutch production Kämpfen um beide (German title: Fighting for both of them) deals with a problem of today. an everyday story.

Freddy's parents want to get a divorce. Freddy doesn't understand the situation and leaves home.

His only hope is Saskia, his girlfriend, whose parents have also separated. She belongs to a club of children with divorced parents.

In this group Freddy finds a hide-out and, what is more important, unders-

The film does not omit harsh realities which indicates the genuine commitment of its director,

Despite the serious nature of the film there are no frightening sequences. Amusing scenes with their bright colours manage to break the serious mood of conflicts and quarrels. The film's

message is hope. Even if the parents decide on a divorce it's not the end of the world. This point is conveyed well by the film.

Fairy tales have a special part to play Continued on page 12

arth's history is punctuated with cases of animals and plants becom-

ing extinct. The disappearance of such species once a part of a biological process has been caused more and more often in Earth's recent history by man him-

Is humanity itself now facing its own limits, is it bringing about its own ex-

This is a question of growing concern to scientists and far-sighted politicians.

It is also the central topic of an international congress entitled "Higher Education by the Year 2000" at the University of Frankfurt. Three hundred dele-

gates from 40 countries attended. University lecturers, politicians and government officials are seeking answers to the question of how higher education can contribute towar ing social problems.

The congress is organised by the European Society for Higher Educational Research. The head of the organisation is a Frankfurt university professor, Ulrich Peter Ritter.

The congress is supported by the universities of Frankfurt and Tokyo, the OECD, Unesco, the German Research Association and the city of Frankfurt.

The aim of the congress is to make higher education institutions more aware of their social commitments. The major global ecological problems

Has man begun to engineer his own doom?

should play a greater part in university research and teaching, says Professor Ritter, otherwise the universities will degenerate into politically and socially

second-rate institutions. "I believe that this congress is a most unusual event, with university lecturers, politicians, administrative personnel and practical experts exchanging ideas

on the future. At the moment we are so taken up with everyday problems and crisis management that we often fail to ask our-

selves where the journey will lead." As part of this congress, a Unesco exhibition entitled Der Mensch und die Biosphere (Man and his Biosphere) was opened in Frankfurt's Senckenberg Natural History Museum: 80 countries and over 1,000 scientists took part in Unes-

co's action programme. Attention focussed among other things on technological problems, problems of fertilisation and of environ-

mental pollution. German experts concentrated on the influence of man on tropical and subtropical forests, the spreading of the desert and the problems facing the Alps. Another research topic was the envi-

imals is four times greater that atlons have somehow taken their re-

happening today.'

cember.

servation.

romantic meiancholy, the cult of



Knautsch-Betty (played by Suzanne von Borsody) at the border in 'Die Macht der Ge-

Divorce rate climbs as ideas about permanence of marriage change

The divorce rate is skyrocketing in West Germany. More than one in four marriages since 1956 have ended in

In 1982, a record year, 118,483 couples were divorced. Is marriage as an institution dying out?

Hard though it is to be married, the marriage game remains popular: The annual number of marriages has remained constant at between 340,000 and 360,000 over the past ten years.

But taking into account the number of marriages that end in the traditional way through death (315,000 a year) the number of existing marriages is clearly going down,

Psychologists and sociologists are agreed that our social values are undergoing fundamental change.

"The value of marriage is waning", says Hans Asmus of Tübingen University's Sociology Department.

And psychologist Rolf Kirchner of the Family Affairs Counselling Centre of the German Family Law Forum in Stuttgart suggests that "many people who get married today no longer do so with the idea of staying married for

Legal aspects play a secondary role here. The change of divorce laws that came into effect on 1st January 1977, doing away with the "guilty party" principle, has had no effect on the overall number of divorces, according to the Bonn Justice Ministry.

After a brief decline in the number of divorces due to the need to adjust to the new law, the figures rose again, conti-

Film festival

Continued from page 11

in this year's festival. Dopey kings,

wicked thieves, dangerous dragons,

noble ladies and plenty of intrigue are

shown in the Czechoslovakian and So-

viet productions. The ideal world cliché

with the happy end of classic fairy tale

Konrad aus der Konservenbüchse

How does all this happen? Well,

Konrad is a well-educated lad but un-

As he wants to stay with Frau Barta-

fairy tale with a difference.

proper, i. e. a cheeky child.

dren to have more fun in life.

dren's films in future.

this year's festival proves him wrong.

The growing interest for this film

genre should be a signal for film produ-

cers to devote more attention to chil-

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 September 1983)

Andrea Scherell

nuing the trend that had existed until 1976. The number of divorces has risen tow-and-a-half-fold since the mid-

Tübingen University professor Reinhard Lempp (who is the medical director of the University's Youth and Child Psychiatry Clinic and frequently has to deal with broken marriages) blames the rise in the number of divorces on two main factors: the dwindling number of children who frequently keep a marriage together and the decline of religious

The Stuttgart Family Affairs Counselling Centre points to the growing strain imposed on family life.

"With the intimacy of its relations, marriage is expected to assume additional functions in an increasingly depersonalised society. The family has become the focal point and the demands it has to meet have grown", says lawyer Volker Rabaa, chairman of the German Family Law Forum.

The declining ability to communicate from person to person makes matters even worse, "People no longer know how to talk to each other," say Raban

One of the most frequent sources of

They blame this on the invasion of family life by television and other elec-

Accompanying this is a growing inability to cope with crises. "Conflicts that arise hit people like a natural disas-

The economic slump makes for even more marital conflicts, says Hans Asmus. He points to his observation that intact families tend to close ranks in a crisis while those that already have cracks fall apart.

The new divorce law with its pension splitting has provided divorced women with more material security, which explains why it is predominantly women who seek a divorce, says Raban: Close to 60 per cent of divorce suits are filed by women.

But the roots sure to go far beyond financial considerations.

"Emancipation has encouraged more and more women to demand things for themselves. Never before have so many women had the skills needed to hold a job and they no longer want to be just housewives," says Reinhart Lempp, seconded by Hans Asmus.

While women - indirectly supported by the feminist movement - have thus become more conscious of the avenues open to them, there is no such boost to the man's ego. In fact, some men become insecure, says Asmus.

problems in new marriages lies in the

fact that men are unable a model and umbilical cord that ties to made foods, says a report by agriIn his experience, it is that conclude after extensive tests mother's apron strings, and it chool of thought is a sham.

"The main victims of a report has caused a row in envi-

"The main victims of a same report has caused a row in envi-the children. The result of the children research institutes at Ol-much 'hereditary' as good the children research institutes at Ol-much 'hereditary' as good the children research result of the children result of the children research result of the children result of th

Does all this mean that he not taste better than other

findings were reached after tests

over Germany. Examination was

Lempp is reluctant to make the latter cast. He points to the far cast not help prevent cancer saying that marriages without the foods often cost about douge certificate are specific to the far the foods often cost about douge the far specific to blo foods often cost about douge certificate are spreading

Living together as bread, fruit and vegetables from

will continue to rise?

for traces of toxic substances in-

The fact is that the numbring heavy metals, weedkillers and unlegalised marriages has its persidues.

According to estimates by the imparisons were also made on vita-Institute for Demographic Recentent, smell and taste.

Wiesbaden, about one million to magazine Natursays the study is ed West Germans lived a reless. The samples should have 1980 — three times the figure like direct from bio farms and Is this type of marriage them. It blames the findings on misplace of the old-fashioned we field goods in bio shops.

The Stuttgart Counselling the idea behind the survey was to anlieves in a renaissance of the table food in the form in which it for life."

for life." thes the consumer.

Pointing to the Greens, Value this reason the samples were not suggests that the nation is made from the fields but were bought in from materialistic values and supermarkets or in the so-will have an effect on the day and biological food outlets. This was His forecast is on the opinic to provide a representative cross—
"The challenges confronting in on the nation, as a whole.
mately strengthen the family."

The biological food carried such la
Journey as Blo-Norm, Demeter or biological.

Biologically grown foods just a sham — researcher



cal product while the other was regular food of the kind found in any shop.

Only four per cent of the food farmed with modern fertilisers showed minimal and absolutely harmless traces of the 45 types of residue substances under examination. The figure for biological food was 2.7 per cent.

Only one per cent of the specimens over the three-year period of the survey exceeded maximum permissible levels of toxic substances to the point where legal action could have been taken; but they still remained well below the danger threshold for human consumption.

Four of the specimens here came from modern farms and three from socalled bio-farms.

The researchers conclude: "It would be untenable and misleading to label food produced without chemicals as quality food while branding the rest as inferior."

The analyses also showed that the toxic substances — if they existed at all - were mere traces in both varieties of food and posed no danger whatsoever to the consumer.

There were also next to no differences between biological and regular food regarding such heavy metals as cad-

mium. The concentrations were, if anything, greater in the biological variety. Neither variety contained dangerous

fungi — like aflatoxin — that could Polychlorinated biphenyl was found in scattered cases; but the concentration was 0.05 mg per kilo or less, putting it

well below the danger threshold. The amount of residue was equal in the two types of food,

The analysis of mercury concentrations was abolished after a year because, if they existed at all, they were so small as to be untraceable.

No difference in the nitrate content of the two types of potatos, lettuce and carrots was found.

Carrots had higher concentrations than the other vegetables, but that was simply due to the special properties of the carrot.

The nitrate content in bread and apples was so low that no further analysis

The comparison of vitamins, taste and smell showed almost no differences

The conclusion was that the nutritive value of food could not be improved by buying biological produce. But the consumer who buys all or

much of his food from the same produ-

cer runs the risk of not getting enough nutrition, particularly consumers who buy their food from a single bio-farmer. The survey has proved that modern agriculture and the chemical industry

- if one disregards a few exception have been unjustly criticised. Thus nullifies the Green party (environmental class struggle slogan: "Because you're poor and cannot afford expensive bio-products you must die ear-

The only thing in which bio-products differ from the rest is their price, which is frequently double.

The LUFA survey has hit the Greens like a ballstorm.

The magazine Natur is now trying to regain lost ground by maintaining that the study is worthless because the specimens used by the researchers were not

taken directly from bio-farms and gardens but from bio-shops that mislabelled their goods. LUFA manager Helmut Targes has

rejected this accusation. He says it is a "malicious distortion of facts." The Greens levelled the charges only

because the scientific results of the study don't fit their ideology, he said. The analysis methods were absolutely above board and would stand any check.

The results must be taken as representative and unimpeachable - especially in view of the fact that only 0.1 per cent of German arable land is farmed biologically.

Helmut Zarges stressed that his organisation had no intention of maligning: the socalled bio-scene and that its only aim was to find out whether food produced with modern methods actually! contained more toxic substances than the biological kind. It does not. This has now been clearly established. Rainer Sachadae

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 1 9 September (983)

Biologically grown foods not just a sham — researcher

Tofessor Hartmur Vogtmann of Kassel University has the distinction of being West Germany's only university professor who deals entirely with biological farming methods.

This naturally makes him more openminded than this colleagues towards the problems and products of bio-farmers. But the ways in which experts on conventional farming and those on biofarming tackle some of the problems are similar.

Take the nitrate content in vegetables and drinking water which is due to the use of nitrate-based fertilisers that are vital to plant life.

The trouble with these fertilisers that they provide plants with more nutrients than they can absorb. As a result, the plant fills up on nitrates, leaving the excess to find its way to the water table.

The nitrate is transformed into nitrite in the saliva, and the nitrite in its turn can easily turn into nitrosamines which are suspected of causing cancer and having an adverse genetic effect.

A special commission of the German Research Association puts the critical level of the daily nitrate intake at 40 mg. Exceeding this level leads to conspicuous nitrate concentrations in the sali-

The nitrate level in Switzerland whose research institutions Professor Vogtmann closely cooperates with — is more than twice this figure, with the daily intake of 91.1 mg.

Most of the intake — 70 per cent is accounted for by vegetables, while the rest comes from drinking water.

The figures, which are likely to be the same in Germany, have prompted Professor Vogtmann to urge that the use of nitrates in agriculture be reduced in favour of animal manure. This would supply the plants with sufficient nutrients without undesirable side effects.

The fertiliser industry has adopted a similar concept and is now supplying special products that are absorbed equally slowly.

Professor Vogtmann sees this as an indirect proof that biological farmers are not too far off the mark.

But the difficulties lie in the details. Not every plant fertilised with animal manure provides the hoped for increas-

This calls for careful planning by the farmer, though little is known about the mechanics that play a role.

Professor Vogtmann is therefore carraying out a series of tests to establish how individual plants react to the different types of fertiliser.

This difference in the plant's reactions also makes it difficult to come up with commercially feasible biological farming methods.

The differences can also serve to explain some of the conflicting various research projects.

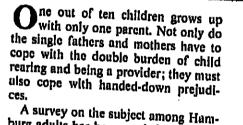
Professor Vogtmann also stresses the necessity of taking dry substances as the basis of comparison between biological and conventional farm produce.

Since conventionally grown fruit contains more water than the biological varicty, the latter has an edge, Taking into account that the biologi-

cal produce has a longer storage life, there is much to be said in favour of this type of farming, Professor Vogtmann holds.

Dieter Schwab (Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 September 1983)

One-parent families: prejudic on top of the other problems



burg adults has been carried out by the sociology department of Hamburg Uni-

Two-thirds of the respondents said that they knew personally single parents, writes Dr Anneke Napp-Peters in Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie. Most of the respondents referred to

(Konrad from the canned food tin) is a divorced and separated parents (46 per cent) and to unmarried parents (19 per The film turns the world topsy-turvy, dreams are suddenly reality and children do everything they are normally Only 1.4 per cent meant a widowed not allowed to do; be cheeky, paint

father and 5.6 per cent a widowed mother, although widowed people account for one-third of the one-parent families in this country.

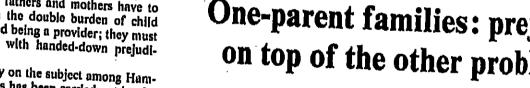
This strange fact brings to mind what fortunately he is handed in at the wrong one of the single parents, a widow, once said ("widowed parents are overlooked by society because there is nothing senlottl and has to learn how to become a sational about them"), says Dr Napp-

This West German production from Most of the respondents, especially Claudia Schröder casts doubt in an unthose with a higher education and from conventional way on the usual educathe upper social strata, were quite tional categories and encourages chilaware of the fact that single parents have a hard lot to bear.

If anybody claims that there are not This, they said, applies particularly to enough children's films worth watching school and child rearing problems.

But very few of the respondents had anything to say about the things that single parents find most difficult to put up with: prejudices among landlords and employers, loneliness and dependence on others.

The lack of understanding for the problems of single parents is greatest





where the traditional roles of men and women are concerned.

For instance when asked whether a single father with small children should stay home and mind the children, living on social welfare if necessary, or whether he should "be a proper man and earn a living," the traditional view that a man should work prevailed among the respondents.

This view was most conspicuous among those over 55 and those from the lower social strata.

Dr Napp-Peters concludes that single fathers who devote themselves entirely to home and children can expect little

Most of these respondents said that their rigid attitude stemmed from the fact that "a man's dignity" rests on his earning a living and providing for his family.

Ninety per cent of all respondents went to far as to say that fathers of children of school-going age should hold a "decent job."

But virtually none of those who held this view had given any thought to the fact that this would mean that the children would be without supervision while not at school. Nor did they give

any thought to who would be after them during school hold when they were sick. And it is these "in belved

that cause single parents the aches, says Dr Napp-Peters

The role of the single moter in an entirely different light. ist than three-quarters of the map held that she should slay be mind her small children - 1019 cause they need their mother because it is better for her to be home and family.

But the same number of response considered it better if a moth children of school-going age in gular job.

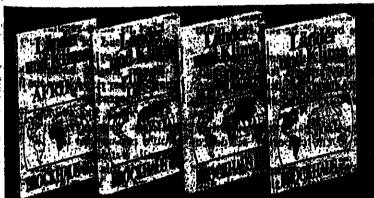
However, the reason given was not that this was belter for putation and well-being of the but that the children now needed her that much.

By and large, Dr Napp-Pe gests, the public is rather scribe the functions of single child

Eighty five per cent doubt [1 ther alone can do justice 10 1 needs and 78 per cent have doubts regarding the single moth

The father, they say, cannot be children the necessary warmth mother does not have the im that is a must in child rearing. Rolf Degen/deutscher forschille (General-Anzeiger, 10 Squ

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supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation. numidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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MINORITY GROUPS

Gypsy exhibition opens in spite of a few problems

n exhibition dealing with gypsies A has opened at the ethnological museum in Hamburg despite a row which resulted in the gypsics themselves withdrawing support.

It was originally intended that the gypsies in Hamburg would contribute their own exhibits documenting their persecution from 1933 until today.

The difficulty arose when the Hamburg council refused them permission to investigate the city's state archives. The gypsies wanted to demonstrate that



Romany woman near Madrid in 1976 ..

in all German states separate records were kept of them until the late 1960s.

But Hamburg said that the files contained personal data which may not be made public for 60 years. An exception would not be made.

The gypsies, represented by the Romany and Sinti Union, then withdrew support from the museum.

Mounting the exhibition was a difficult enough task even without these problems. The museum asked the council for DM300,000 as a subsidy but was given only DM50,000. The museum itself came up with another DM30,000.

Despite all this, the exhibition is a remarkable one. It depicts the history of the gypsies who originally came to central Europe from north west India via Persia, Armenia, Greece and Yugoslavia. Various words adopted by the gypsy language help trace this migration. The German word for gypsy is Zigeuner and



comes from the Byzantine Atsigani sect with whom the gypsies were probably confused because of the similarity of their ritual purity laws.

The English word originates from "Egyptian" because many of thes strangers said that they came from Egypt Minor, meaning the Pelopponese, in

Belying an old German folksong, the life of the gypsies has rarely been merry. Throughout their history, they have been persecuted through legislation and have suffered deprivation.

No gypsy would be ever turned away from the city of Darmstadt, pro-

mised the mayor in a speech in 1979 to

Three large families of Romanies

took the words at their face value and

Four years later, their house has been

When the bulldozers moved in, the

gypsies were away on holiday. A spo-

kesman for the city said: "We thought

Romani Rose, the chairman of the

Central Council of German Sinti and

Back from holiday, the shocked vic-

tims went to City Hall. They were told

that the demolition was because of the

danger of epidemics and because the

Why were their possessions not taken

out of the house? A mere shrug was the

The gypsies bought themselves some

tents and camped in a remote spot

right next to an illegal rubbish dump.

One observer counted 120 ratholes in

The camp was visited by a delegation

of internationally known human rights

house was on the verge of collapse.

they had moved out of the area."

buildozed to the ground. So much for

mark a gypsy festival.

moved into the city.

the words.

in the rubble.

the vicinity.

sured by the yardsticks of our own civilisation. Poor, itinerant and often threatened. Romanies' home sweet home

They found mercy only if they were prepared to give up their own laws and

But they were rarely prepared to despite the fact that their traditional sour-

ces of income, like dealing in horses,

basket making and coppersmithing,

only just enabled them to eke out a liv-

The exhibition shows various gypsy

It also shows the social structures of

Flamenco dancing and Hungarian

violin music are not of gypsy origin but

were adopted by talented gypsy perfor-

It also has a unique collection of for-

These simple rag dolls that look as if

they were made by children make it ob-

vious that gypsy culture cannot be mea-

tune telling dolls which the gypsics say

the individual tribes, contradicting old

way of life and conform.

crafts and the tools.

prejudices about gypsics.

mers, the exhibition shows.

have magic powers.

demolished champions investigating charges of racism against the Darmstadt council.

Among them was Professor Eugen Kogon, the Jewish author of the book The SS State. He said: "This is without doupt a hangup from the racist past of the Hitler era."

No one bothered to salvage the be-But rather than pin the blame on anlongings. The were all ploughed under ybody, he suggested that the proper course of action would be to talk with the present mayor, Günther Meizger

Romany, said: "This is the worst the Metzger, however, was hurt by the Germans have done to the gypsics since accusation of racism and refused to receive the complainants.

"The demolition of the house was legully above board," he said in a radio

Yet everything had started promisingly. When they arrived, four years ago, the three Romany families were taken from their dilapidated carayans and

But since they had no papers they were only given temporary residence

The two major churches in Germany made sure that they did not starve, and the City even provided a special class for the children.

The men were given jobs by the parks

the gypsies lack the affluence the impression that most people in rity of settled people—the art Pederal Republic suffer from that makes for great art.

Birgit Kriss is polled said they didn't know.

(Die Weit, 18 Square 19 per cent said most people were affected by stress while 61 per cent

department, and one family to counter question by Allensbach: lised in making copperwise at would you say: Are you suffer-DM3,000 loan to buy a making from stress?" revealed another pic-But the city were wrong it seven per cent gave no answer, 31 that the integration of the notions said they were and 62 per cent manies was well under war they were not.

nothing could go wrong.

The former caravan dwellers and districtions of the researchers is also additionally contained and different in the state of the state

the neighbours. Those who had jobs will be which show that there are department could not come differences. with regular work.

with regular work.

The city decided to get up a ready eight per cent of the Danes, autumn of 1982. The men reper cent of the Austrians and only from the social welfare reper the cent of the Dutch admitted to grounds that they "shirked and thurse for "no" were 68, 65 and 88 The gypsics felt betrayed at the for "no" were 68, 65 and 88

minuted against by ever newball tic obstacles when trying to stations were also asked about how und housing.

"Let us have regular stations, and the result was about the ports instead of temporary as in Germany; 61 per cent said

permits," they demanded.

Eugen Kogon backed that there is probably a little truth bethat "proper papers are the fair find all the beliefs about various wards integration."

Darmstadt has refused to be the fair find all the beliefs about various wards integration."

Darmstadt has refused to be the fair probably a little cooler, and south Eustateless passports, arguing the probably are more hot blooded would presuppose that the fair puter Europeans. actually stateless.

"But in this case we susped in of them are Yugoslav chizes Professor Klaus R. Scherer, of ports." Klaus R. Scherer, of H. H. Kass and together with scientists from Obe Well, III. hiding their passports."

DERN LIVING

tressed: who is, who's not and who thinks who is

Allensbach research organisa- most were stressed and 18 per cent they has discovered a strange anv. In their relentless quest to keep algated the state of stress in the Feof the times, the polisters have

results are an eye opener: 61 per those polled believed that most rellow Germans laboured under fects of stress, but only 31 per cent ed that they themselves were affirst question asked: "Do you

supporting evidence comes from

ress report by a German psycho-

ind, Britain, France, Italy, and

pot-pourri of emotions has been

ed to a comparison between the

ones of joy, sadness, fear and

ofessor. Scherer has presented the

s collected so far in the magazine,

says that people in all of the na-

groups experienced happiness

they were together with friends when they experienced some sort

the British particularly got satisfac-from their basic needs of life, cat-drinking and sex. The French felt dularly comfortable in the compa-tion of the compa-

Science Information.

ocess in life.

and what they think people think about The contradiction was corroborated by a question about satisfaction with life. "Do you have the feeling that most people in Germany are satisfied with fected by stress while 61 per cent doubt: most people were. Only 47 per cent said yes. Yet 79 per

cent said that they themselves were, by and large, satisfied with their lives. A closer look reveals that more semi-

skilled workers (46 per cent) feel that they are under stress than skilled workers (40 per cent). That's similar to the figure for white-collar workers (42 per cent). Most of the pressure is apparently felt by people in senior positions. Every second self-employed person feels he or she is labouring under stress. The figure goes up to 59 per cent for

senior employees and civil servants. The difference between that people feel and what the situation actually is is underlined by a question involving

The Danes and especially the Dutch

presented another picture. Only 41 per

cent in each case said that most people

were stressed. But 30 per cent of the

Danes and 48 per cent of the Dutch

that the idea of stress is everywhere

strongly overestimated. It compares

what people actually think about stress

Allensbach comes to the conclusion

said that most people weren't.

Sixty three per cent say that their own working conditions are either very good or good; 31 per cent say not bad; and five per cent say bad or very bad. The rest had an even worse opinion.

On the question of what working conditions at large were like, 45 per cent said very good or good; 40 per

tute ventured the there appeared to be strengthening negative mood over the whole question. It explains the contradictions: "As soon as the majori- 🦝 ty believes that most people suffer from stress - and that is the case in Germany - the individual feels under pressure. In this atmosphere, people are quicker to think they are under stress than they would otherwise." Joachim Worthmann



Loneliness of the long-distance, bare-footed postman

The post office has strict regulations A about what clothing postmen must wear. But at least one ignores them and delivers the mail barefoot.

Heinrich Liermann, 40, lives on the north Friesian island of Pellworm. He is the last of the postmen who trudge across to the small islands of the North Sea coast.

Three times a week in summer and twice in winter he plods his way across the sea of mud behind the receding tide from Pellworm seven kilometres to the little island of Suderoog.

There is only one family on the island, Herr and Frau Thomsen, Liermann takes any return mail and then makes the journey back to Pellworm before the tide turns and reclaims the mud

. When all goes according to plan, his mission last five hours. An hour later,

Süderoog is again cut off by the sea. Liermann sets out by walking 800

metres from his home to the end of the firm land. At the beginning of the mud flats, he takes off his shoes, puts them in his pack next to the mail, rolls up his trousers and sets off using a walking stick for support. Always a stickler for correctness, he puts on his shoes at the other end before handing over the mail.

When the weather is good, he can see Suderoog the entire length of his journey. When the fog closes in, he uses a compass. If the fog is very heavy, as it sometimes is in the autumn, Liermann uses a foghorn. On his return journey, his wife stands at his departure point on Pellworm with another fog horn and guides him back. When it gets too cold, wears hip-high boots instead of going barefoot.

Gerhard and Erika Thomsen are the only people on Süderoog. In 1971, the State of Schleswig-Holstein bought the 65 hectare (160 acres) island for 400,000 marks and the Thomsens took over as tenant farmers. They run cows and chicken. In summer they sometimes provide lodgings for holidaymakers. But this is an island for birds, a bird sanctuary, for the terns, and gulls.

Liermann is not a full-time postman. He gets paid 16 marks an hour for his work. That is not enough to live on. So he runs a small hotel and restaurant by the beach. The big attraction is the wreck of the Ormen Friske, a 30-metre viking-style ship built by Swedish students in 1950. It put to sea manned by 15 students but ran into a hurricane and

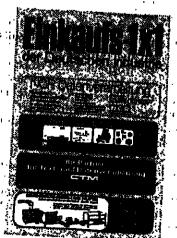
Heinrich Liermann's father, Heinrich senior, discovered the wreck near Pellworm. Now, with its dragon-shaped prow, it sits high out of the ground like some antediluvian exclamation mark.

Liermann's grandfather trod the same postal route between Pellworm and Suderoog for 45 years. He died in 1974 at the age of 92 after clocking up 100,000 muddy kilometres.

His successor was a woman, Edith Mextorf. Ten years ago, Liermann junior took over after learning to be a fisherman. He has reached 10,000 kilometres on the mud flats, and has not had a day off sick since he began.

> Joseph Schmidt (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 September 1983)

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Tears of joy and a lump in the throat

sis in personal relationships; and when things went wrong. Most also suffered in these situations from outbursts of de-

Fear struck most in dangerous traffic situations, except the Italians. And most people were frightened at the supernatural, horror films, general events of failure in life or being on the receiving end of physical aggression.

Most got angry when personal relationships went wrong and when damage was senselessly caused to public property. This last situation got the British particularly worked up.

Many became angry when they felt neglected by their friends or when they came up against unnecessary unpleasantness. It is not only the cause; of emotion

that varies from nation to nation. So does it strength. The British appears to cloak their emotions more than other nationalities. They admit they keep a specially strong rein on their more pleasant emotions.

almost everybody was sad when one close, or pet; died; over a cri-Southern Europeans like the French (Die Welt, 3 September 1983)

und Italians say that they are more onen with their less pleasant feelings than northern Europeans. With everybody, it appears that sadness is the longest lasting of all omotions. Anger and fear are mostly shorter

lived. Happiness is somewhere in the But there are differences in how prepared people are to reflect their emotions in speech. While people generally talk readily

about joy and anger, they don't so much over fear or sadness. The Germans talk more freely than any of the national groups about their joy, but they are among the most silent

fear and sadness.

But feelings are as the survey shows, for people of all nationalities, things that involve the heart. Good moods cause feelings of relaxation and well being. That means it is easy to laugh. Depression brings about the familiar

when it comes to speaking about anger,

tightness in the throat and the body becomes sluggish. Many people are moved to tears. In the face of fear, the heart pounds

and the blood freezes. Some people get the feeling that they are sweating blood. They want to run away, but are often are unable to because they feel rooted to the spot. Rolf Degen/deutscher forschungsdienst

